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## India and the United Nations

*Henry Stanley*

## William Temple: Archbishop of Canterbury

*W. Lyndon Smith*

## Democracy Comes to Life in Ontario

*F. A. Brewin*

Book Reviews

Poetry

# CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

EDITORIALS . . . . .	35
IF WOMEN MUST WORK . . . . .	37
INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS	
HENRY STANLEY . . . . .	39
WILLIAM TEMPLE: ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY	
W. LYNDON SMITH . . . . .	41
CIVIL LIBERTIES . . . . .	43
O CANADA . . . . .	44
OUT OF SUCH PAIN, SUCH PEACE (POEM)	
J. M. M. . . . .	44
HEAVEN (POEM)	
EDNA FORD . . . . .	44
KOOTENAY STILL-LIFE (POEM)	
EARLE BIRNEY . . . . .	44
DEMOCRACY COMES TO LIFE IN ONTARIO	
F. A. BREWIN . . . . .	45
NUTSHELL	
EDNA FORD . . . . .	46
THE WAR AND ADVERTISING	
C. D. WATT . . . . .	47
THE TOURIST PULSE (SHORT STORY)	
MARY WEEKES . . . . .	48
OUR MISTER KING (POEM)	
FREDERICK VAN BOEHMER . . . . .	49
BOARDING HOUSES (POEM)	
IRVING LAYTON . . . . .	49
A PATTERN FOR ADULT EDUCATION	
AILEEN ROSS . . . . .	50
PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST IN A YOUNG MAGAZINE	
HELEN FRYE . . . . .	53
THREE EPITAPHS (POEM)	
IRVING LAYTON . . . . .	55
DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES	
HARRIET ROBERTS FORSEY . . . . .	56
SUBLIMATION (POEM)	
EDNA FORD . . . . .	57
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	57

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH

INTRODUCING AUSTRALIA . . . . .	G. C. Andrew	59
WAR AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION . . . . .	J. J. K.	59
POST-WAR WORLDS . . . . .	W. C. E. W.	60
DOROTHY THOMPSON'S ENGLISH JOURNEY		
. . . . .	G. C. A.	60
THE DRAMA OF EURIPIDES . . . . .	E. T. O.	61
GOOD COMRADES . . . . .	E. G. K.	61
PAMPHLETS . . . . .		62
BOOKS RECEIVED . . . . .		63

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# THE CANADIAN FORUM

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## *Whose Move?*

THERE IS certainly in this month of uncertainty a little room for easy optimism. The defeat of Sir Stafford Cripps' Indian mission drives one more familiar lesson home. Those who have been conscious of the fact that they have advocated more enlightened policies than those pursued must now be prepared to make their policies effective or share the blame with the unenlightened for the ignorant course of action taken. It is not sufficient any longer merely to be enlightened. Enlightenment must be effective in the politics of the world if it is to survive.

The western theatre of war still seems to be holding its breath, and the visit of General Marshall to Great Britain has apparently given Hitler reason to pause in the maturing of spring plans lest the inevitable second front be opened when he is engaged elsewhere. Rommel still feints in Libya and it would appear that his part in the plan for a concerted drive through the middle east, and indeed the whole plan itself, is dependent upon Hitler's intuition and information about the prospects of a second front. This is the best evidence we have of the manpower damage done by the Russians during the past winter. Germany cannot afford two adventures. As a consequence France is in the process of being bolstered up as the western buffer, for from Germany's point of view the eastward drive must come off this year. She must share in Japan's eastern spoils if she is to withstand the knocks of the fully armed United Nations. It is to be hoped that we are in a position to attack.

## *Wanted: A Program*

THE GOVERNMENT, it would seem, is sadly out of touch with public opinion in the country at large, and completely, since the death of M. Lapointe, out of touch with Quebec in particular. The plebiscite affords a good example of that. At

the time of writing government spokesmen (and others) are going up and down the country trying to whip up a heavy affirmative vote. We hope they get it, but we earnestly hope that the government will not misinterpret the result, whatever it may be. For the Canadian public the plebiscite remains a kind of shadow play, and they are more than 'half sick of shadows.' If by chance the vote is heavy, it will only be because they are trying to vote for the substance behind the shadow.

An even better example of the government's lack of touch with public opinion is provided by the continued mishandling of the Quebec situation. The most important point about the French Canadian problem is that it is not a sectional problem at all. It is merely a particular aspect of a national problem. French Canada is in large measure suffering from the same kind of neglect that labor in Canada has been suffering from. To French Canadians as to Canadian labor the seat of their trouble appears to be St. James and such streets. Unfortunately, if it is so decried, the English nature of the financial overlordship can be stressed. Basically the injustice is the same.

Neither French Canada nor Canadian labor have been encouraged to participate in this war on a basis of partnership with the business community (a glance at the personnel of the wartime boards will bear out this statement) and they are hardly to be blamed if they cannot be enthusiastic about being told it is their duty to serve under the old commanders whose lack of foresight wrecked the peace, created the depression and is now doing its best to see that control of the national effort remains almost exclusively in its hands. It is interesting to note that the argument used against both labor and French Canada is the same. They are not, so the argument runs, educated for the jobs which now need doing. The answer remains. Take them, educate them, use and gain the goodwill and support of their fellows. But they can only be used to the full if the old parties of Canada are prepared to come out with the CCF for such a

program of social legislation as will create amongst the socially underprivileged the unconquerable will to victory.

In addition, it is more than time that the Vichy consuls in the province of Quebec were ousted. They must, by merely being there, be focal points for a misdirection of the existing sense of grievance which in time could jeopardise any Canadian effectiveness. Perhaps, with Laval now in power in Vichy, we will be able to see the minister himself depart and be rid of one more anomalous shadow.

## Washington - -

THE SUCCESS of a few experimental offensives upon Japanese bases north of Australia and the prospect of heavier bombing attacks upon Japan itself to follow the first surprise raids have heartened the American public at a time when the news on the home front is rather discouraging. Congress seems much more conscious that this is an election year with primaries closing in, than that it is a year of crisis in democracy's "War of Survival" and is trying to postpone the enactment of necessary war taxation and inflation curbs. Furthermore, Big Business seems to be asking for trouble. Both *The New Republic* and *The Nation* have recently printed lists of astronomical salary increases awarded to senior executives in large corporations handling war contracts. The president considers it necessary to commandeer patent rights from individuals and corporations whose interests do not seem to coincide with those of the nation. It is small wonder that the dollar-a-year men are under fire and that Mr. Jesse Jones is squirming before a senate committee. Even the congressional pot-boilers are calling the industrial kettles black. Considering all this, it is gratifying that the production of war materials continues to increase in volume. Credit for this must be assigned in the main to the administration and the leaders of organized labor who are displaying admirable resources of statesmanship under fire.

## The Rights of Man

SO URGENTLY do the immediate problems of these strange days press upon us that there must be many Canadians who have been tempted to give up all attempt at taking the long view of current developments, or at least of discussing them in study group or conference. There are not a few discussion groups in Canada that have been

forced to suspend their normal activities because of the preoccupation of their members in daily and nightly wartime activities. Merely to tell such busy people that intelligent discussion of public questions was never more necessary than at present serves only to intensify their regret, regret that is widespread and genuine. Of more effect may be a reference to the continuing—and even increasing—activities of study groups and the like in Great Britain, despite all the claims made upon all the citizens of that citadel. Public attention is not there limited to "doing the job," but is directed to the nature of the job being done, and above all to the things that must be done when the job in hand is finally complete.

The printed results of some of these British groups have attracted a good deal of attention. There have just been received in Canada the first copies of another such publication that demands a great deal of attention. This note will serve merely to introduce it to our readers; inevitably, it will receive further attention in our pages. Its title—*A Declaration of the Rights of Man*; its sponsors—The Research Coördination Committee in conjunction with the Engineers' Study Group on Economics; its price—threepence for each copy, to be obtained from the first mentioned committee (with its significant name!) at 13 Suffolk Street, London, S.W. 1.

## "Marko"

NEWS THAT Lieut. Jacob Markowitz has been listed as missing since February 15 in Malaya, where he was serving with a base hospital unit of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, came as a shock to his many friends, and not least to the editors and associates of *The Canadian Forum*, to whom he had become a familiar and lovable personality. So wide and vivid were his interests in people, in the arts, in intellectual matters and humane living generally, that any of his friends outside the profession were unaware of his distinguished international reputation as a surgeon and pathologist. Many of our readers to whom his degrees and honors, his teaching career at Glasgow University and the Mayo Foundation, and his notable contributions to the literature of experimental surgery and medical research were unknown, will remember his lively articles of a more popular nature in this magazine during the thirties. The cause of literature in Canada received his practical as well as his intellectual support; he was a generous contributor to the finances of both *The Canadian Forum* and *The Canadian Poetry Maga-*



zine, as well as to many humanitarian causes which never appealed to him in vain. Despite an extraordinarily busy professional life, to which he brought an energy nothing short of amazing and in which he never spared himself, he found time to join with his brilliant and gracious wife in entertaining a varied group of friends. His entry into the Canadian Army Medical Corps followed closely upon the death of his wife, who had been a distinguished and beloved partner in her husband's medical practice. His departure on military service brought a second blow to the circle of their friends and patients. In the absence of definitive tidings, we shall continue to hope. Of one thing all who know "Marko" will be sure. In whatever circumstances those quick eyes and deft fingers and that understanding and infectious laugh might have been placed, they would be found to the last in serene and tireless ministration to the suffering of others.

## Congratulations

IN CONGRATULATING the four Canadians who have just been awarded fellowships by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, it is a pleasure to note that two of these are men whose writing is well known to our readers through the pages of *The Canadian Forum*. Frank H. Underhill, professor of history at the University of Toronto, has for many years been a valued contributor, as well as serving in an editorial advisory capacity. Professor Underhill, who is a graduate of Toronto and Oxford and a veteran of the last war, was for several years professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan, and has been on the history staff of the University of Toronto since 1927. He will devote the next year to a study of the life and times of Edward Blake, the Canadian Liberal statesman. Everyone acquainted with Professor Underhill's writings on Canadian history will look forward with interest to his projected work on Blake. Professor A. S. M. Woodhouse, of the English department of the University of Toronto, has contributed articles and book reviews to *The Canadian Forum*, and is well known as the editor since 1933 of the *University of Toronto Quarterly*. He will work on a book to be entitled "Milton, His Mind and Art: an Essay in Synthesis." Three other well-known *Canadian Forum* contributors—Professor F. R. Scott of McGill, Professor E. A. Havelock of Victoria College, and Mr. E. A. Forsey, formerly of McGill, are at present completing work on Guggenheim Fellowships awarded during the past two years.

## If Women Must Work -- What of the Children?

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT many new social problems and aggravated others. Probably none of these is fraught with greater danger to the future of our country than the neglect of young children which inevitably follows the suddenly increased employment of women in industry. Where the mother is at work, with the father also at work or in the army, the children are left without daytime home supervision, care or protection, in the large majority of cases. Between and after school hours, even before, they wander about the streets with, as an inevitable consequence, a sudden upward leap in the statistics of juvenile delinquency. This has taken place already in our industrial centres. Further, quite apart from the actual delinquents, the effect of such neglect of a large proportion of our child population is obviously harmful. The magnitude of the problem is indicated by a partial survey made by the Toronto board of education, which showed that in public schools in the industrial areas of Toronto, in more than 20 percent of the families the mother was working and not home at noon. The proportion of children who had no home care in the day would obviously be higher—between 20 percent and 40 percent, probably.

So vast a problem should not be dealt with piecemeal by voluntary social agencies here and there. It requires planning, government financing and support. All the existing social agencies, crèches and nursery schools are woefully overtaxed, and women who want their small children looked after while they work are being turned away by the hundreds, while children of school age are simply left to run the streets as they please. The situation is bad and getting rapidly worse. Could not our governments, for once, do something in time, instead of, as usual, too little and too late?

Here, as in so many things, Britain has given us a wonderful example. There the central government has recognized that if it needs the work of the mothers, it must undertake to protect the mothers' children. Nursery schools, crèches, communal feeding centres, supervision out of school hours, have developed by leaps and bounds, with proper correlation, and trained supervision. Even in Britain much remains to be done, but at least a good deal is being done, and done all the time. It seems that the very nearness and reality of the danger to the community has made the community recognize its responsibilities, and has bred a determination to meet the challenge to democracy by

taking bold steps now to ensure the social security without which democracy is meaningless.

Canada, as usual, lags far behind. Deputations have interviewed ministers, been graciously received, and cheered by expressions of deep sympathy and concern. Government pronouncements, both federal and provincial, have actually gone so far as to recognize the existence of the problem, an imaginative effort that seems to have exhausted them. That is as far as we have got to date, though the need has been getting more and more urgent for months. On the other hand, the dominion government has decidedly encouraged the employment of women without sufficient restrictions—especially by its recent orders in council on selective service, the main immediate effect of which seems to be to make the employment of men of military age difficult and dilatory.

Yet it is not difficult to see the kind of setup that could be created at once, and could at once get to grips with this problem of child welfare. We need something like this:

1. Measures must be taken immediately to prevent the indiscriminate employment of young mothers where other labor is available. Encouraged to employ women, employers have not been slow to see the possible saving, and it is significant that even the director of national selective service has been getting worried about it.

2. Where mothers of young children must be employed—and fewer would be needed if their employment were properly restricted—they should work on day shifts only, and the government accept the responsibility for their children's care.

3. To achieve this, the dominion government should make the necessary money immediately available. A few million dollars would work wonders, and who would begrudge that expenditure? Anyone who does is fighting on the wrong side in this war.

4. A national committee should be set up at once, probably under the department of health, with representatives of the government, social service organizations, employers and trade unions.

5. Plans should be worked out by this central body as to the kind of care to be provided, the necessary quota of paid and voluntary workers, the training of workers, the locality advisable (near the home, the school or the factory, according to local conditions), and so forth. We have the experience of Britain before us, we have many studies on the subject both here and in the United States. Given the will to achieve, plans could, in essentials, be worked out in a week.

6. Provincial and local committees or councils should be set up simultaneously, also with repre-

sentatives of provincial governments, municipalities, social work organizations, employers and trade unions.

7. The dominion government must provide these local committees with advance information as to the needs in their communities, so that they can plan ahead. Such information must be available in the departments of labor and of munitions and supply.

8. The local councils should then proceed at once to establish nursery schools or crèches, communal feeding centers at small cost to the parents, or without cost where necessary. The necessary accommodation should be found in consultation and coöperation with municipal councils and boards of education. If necessary, suitable buildings should be unhesitatingly requisitioned under the government's emergency powers.

9. Having dealt with the most urgent needs, the scheme should then be broadened to provide and supervise recreation centers in a broader way, to plan summer camps, and generally to provide the essentials of a free life for our child population.

10. Under no circumstances must jurisdictional disputes between dominion and provinces, or provinces and municipalities, be allowed to delay any scheme for a single day. Where provincial and municipal authorities are eager to coöperate their coöperation would obviously be both welcome and valuable. But no argument about subsection 7 of section 92 of the B.N.A. act must be tolerated. This is obviously important in Ontario, where the provincial government's attitude is likely to delay anything being done for months. This is war; and in a properly planned war effort, children are as important as tanks and guns. In any case, mothers cannot work their best, nor fathers fight their best for that matter, unless they know that their children are cared for.

It is easy indeed to draw up skeleton plans such as this. Given the will, it would be just as easy to get real work done under it. The details can be filled in well enough to get it going by any competent social worker; and once the plan is there, work should begin at once where the need is known to be great, in the big industrial centres of Ontario and Quebec. A master plan does not mean that everything must be done at once, but it does mean that whatever is done is done well and will last.

And if something is not done, and soon, we can only hope that such a clamor will arise as will make it clear to our federal authorities that King and Chaos have lasted long enough, and that, though we may have to put up with the former, we will not tolerate the latter any longer, least of all where the future of our children is at stake.

# India and the United Nations

*Henry Stanley*

**T**HE TIME HAS COME when Canadians must for their own sake take some critical interest in the affairs of the British Commonwealth of Nations and particularly in India whose people constitute more than seventy-five percent of the total population of the Commonwealth and thirty percent of that of the United Nations. If the Japanese succeed in marching into India, they will add to their phenomenal gains raw material resources, labor power and strategic bases of such abundance and value that the Nipponese Empire will be the most powerful single political unit on the Eurasian continent. The conquest of India will alter the entire geopolitical pattern of the world, and the nations of the western hemisphere will face a future which is dismal to contemplate.

Even in possession of Malaya and the Indies Japan is economically and strategically the dominant power of East Asia; in possession of India, Japan will be a dominant world power. The reasons for this are fairly obvious. India has all the material potentialities of a first class great power. India possesses half as much iron ore as the United States; an almost equal amount of waterpower; one third of the world's resources of manganese; rich deposits of bauxite; the vast resources of cotton and hemp. Close at hand there are enormous resources of oil, rubber and tin. Until the present, Japan was an industrial nation which has operated on a shoestring. Now she has before her the prospect in India, Malaya and the Indies of laying the permanent foundations of unsurpassed industrial and military power.

India is a colonial country and is, therefore, a weak nation industrially, politically and militarily. Possessed of the material resources of a great power, she is today dependent for her defense upon troops sent across vast oceans from Britain and elsewhere. Until two years ago, India produced no gasoline motors, no machine tools, no seagoing vessels, no aeroplanes, no heavy electrical equipment and practically none of the basic essentials of a modern, mature industrial nation. Compared with Japan, India is extremely backward from an industrial point of view. Although the Japanese are poor in natural resources, the volume and variety of their industrial output is very great, and provides the basis of their political power.

India, on the other hand, is largely given over to the production of raw and semi-processed materials,

and possesses scarcely any of the requisites of modern survival. India has been preserved as a market for British heavy industry. The tariff and fiscal policies of India are very similar in character to those ordered for Canada by the colonial office about the year 1825 and in point of economic development India is at about the same stage as Canada was a century ago. Indian economy operates under handicaps greater than those which checked and distorted Canadian industrial development prior to the realization of fiscal autonomy.

In addition, Indian economy is weighed down by the burden of supporting a number of economic parasites in the shape of feudal princes, landlords, extortionate money-lenders and the holders of bonds bearing rates of interest which are high relative to those prevailing in other modern nations. These parasitic classes not only consume wealth in return for no service rendered the community, but their vested interests are obstacles to the development of new techniques of production.

India is politically and socially as weak as she is industrially and economically. More than ninety percent of the Japanese population are literate, whereas only 9.5 percent of the Indian population can read and write. Feudal customs of caste, religion and social relationships hang like a black pall over many sections of the people. The principal political organizations are completely opposed to the continuation of vice-regal autocracy. The state bureaucracy, whether white or brown, is separated from the people by vast social, cultural and political gulfs which no citizen of a democracy can appreciate or understand. The health of the people is poor by modern standards, and what agencies of relief there are are conceived of in terms of relieving famines rather than in terms of raising the standards of a population which has the means of sustaining life with certainty.

The cumulative effects of these aspects of political and social backwardness is military weakness. Although India contains thirty-five times as many people as Canada, the Indian armed forces are only two and a half times as numerous as those of our dominion and scarcely comparable qualitatively to the Canadian army, navy and air force. Illiteracy, political discontent, economic and industrial inadequacy and the poor health of the people set very real limits to the size of the armed forces which can be put in the field.

Obviously promises however generous, or policies



however desirable, cannot cure these defects of the Indian state in sufficient time to have much effect against the Japanese. Paradoxically, however, political revolution can effect a change which will defeat the Japanese. India, like China, is a vast and populous country, and the Japanese have already demonstrated their incapacity to conquer such a nation if the resistance comes from the people fighting in their villages, mountains and jungles. A *levée en masse* of the Indian peoples will mean the end of the British Raj, the end of the Indian princes, the destruction of the landlords and the money-lenders and the passing of traditional Indian society, but it will also mean the end of the Japanese career of conquest. Japan cannot afford to become bogged down in two vast countries.

We must candidly face the fact that at the moment the vast mass of the Indian people are neutral in the present struggle, not because they want to be, but because the state of Indian society compels them to be. Nothing less than a popular uprising can succeed against the Japanese, and a popular uprising is something the present government cannot by its very nature initiate or lead. It is something only Indians can develop themselves.

The present political set-up in India is presented to the western world veiled in an elaborate mythology. The principal canon of this mythology is the belief that the Indian population is so divided within itself that only an exterior force not responsible to Indian opinion can maintain order and organization. This belief is held not only by Tories in the darkest corners of the United Services club, but by men like Sir Norman Angell and organizations like the British Labor party and its wide dissemination in America is confusing public opinion beyond what a student of Indian politics would believe to be possible.

India is divided. India is a country of several races, several major languages and several dissimilar religions. In this respect India resembles in a varying degree such countries as the U.S.S.R., the United States, Canada, Brazil, China and several other countries. Given certain conditions, India would shatter into political atoms just as any other of the countries mentioned might do. However, there is in India a political force of great magnitude making for unity, social change and democratic reform. It is a cohesive force, and it is purely Indian in its origin, its ideology and its objectives. It resembles the political forces that have worked to make nations out of communities which, considered from the point of view of religion, race, traditions and class structure, might be regarded as incapable of integration in the same way that the United States was so regarded by many Europeans and some Americans down to the

conclusion of the Civil War.

This force is the Indian National Congress. This organization provides the leadership of a national movement that is without racial, class or religious bias. Its platform is national unity, national independence and popular social and economic reform and reconstruction. It has proven public support both among the enfranchised classes and unenfranchised masses in all the provinces as well as in the native states. In the only election held under the Indian Act (1935) it won majorities in six of the eleven provinces, and it had the largest vote in eight provinces. In a ninth province, Bengal, it coöperates very closely with the largest minority group. Even its bitterest opponents acknowledge that the congress is more popular among the unenfranchised population than among the minority with voting rights.

It is stated time and again that the Indian National Congress is an organization dominated by high caste Hindus and that it is the implacable enemy of the Moslem minority. Recently a certain Ottawa newspaper which makes a specialty of understanding such countries as Ireland, solemnly stated that the "Hindu" Congress was the antithesis of the Moslem League which numbered 100,000,000 flag-waving worshippers of Allah. This is ridiculous nonsense.

The Hindu organization whose sins of sectarian bigotry have been pinned on the Indian National Congress is the Hindu Mahasabha. The president of the Indian National Congress at the moment is a prominent Moslem, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad who was born in Mecca, who has written a number of works on Mohammedan theology and whose commentary on the Koran is generally respected by people of his faith. He is not an isolated individual but only one of a large number of Moslems who believe in Indian unity and independence. Gandhi, of course, is a Hindu and his peculiar ideology has a certain strong flavor of Hindu asceticism, but Gandhi is not of a high caste and he is best known in India for his constant defiance of the caste system. Nehru is also a Hindu, but he has as much in common with traditional Hinduism as Stalin has with the Russian Orthodox church.

The Moslem League is frequently depicted as the representative organization of the Moslem minority of 77,000,000. It is the largest Moslem organization, but it is by no means representative. It is largely composed of the Moslem land-owning class of northern India and particularly the Punjab. In Bengal province where the population is 55 percent Moslem and amounts to more than 15,000,000 persons, the Moslem League failed to get a majority of the Moslem votes in the election



of 1937. The Proja party, a Moslem peasants party, received the majority of the Moslem votes and the candidates of the Indian National Congress received more votes than either of the sectarian Moslem groups. Today the Proja party coöperates closely with the National Congress.

The Moslem League's agitation for a separate Moslem state known as Pakistan is a dodge to divide Indian opinion. Three years ago many Indians could not tell an inquirer what Pakistan meant, and the concept of a separate Moslem state is so foreign both to Indian tradition and to Indian aspiration that it can only be described as an opportunist's tactic, the object of which is to confuse foreign opinion. Moslem separatism is a formula for reconciling the aspirations of the Moslem population for Indian independence with opposition to the Congress. Canadians can understand this movement better if they realize that the Moslem League bears a strong resemblance in political and social outlook to the Union Nationale of Duplessis, and, like the Union Nationale, it is not above coöperating with imperialist interests for the achievement of some reactionary or partisan end.

The working committee of the Indian National

Congress is an alternative provisional government. It is the only political organization in India which is capable of doing what the Kuomintang has done in China; of organizing a struggle for national independence without discrimination against race or class. If we wish to draw India into the struggle against Japan so that all its forces will be for us and not partially against us, we must throw all our support behind the social and political forces in India which are capable of raising the people against foreign invaders. Both the present and the revolutionary history of the Soviet Union and the history of China in the last ten years demonstrate what marvels can be accomplished by masses of men against heavily armed invaders if the people in the villages and in the city streets fight for themselves. The history of Malaya and the Indies and Burma demonstrates contrariwise what happens when the populations are either neutral or actively hostile. Rulers and ruled are engulfed in a common disaster. For the leaders of the United Nations there is a choice between political and military methods with a record of success and those with a record of failure. Which are we to choose?

# William Temple: Archbishop of Canterbury

*W. Lyndon Smith*

**T**WENTY YEARS AGO an English journalist—then known only by his nom de plume "A Gentleman with a Duster"—was writing briskly, and at times brusquely, about the leading figures in public life in England. When he came to deal with William Temple, he made a curious remark, which fell just short of a prophecy. "It is probable, one fears, that he may conclude at Lambeth a career in theology comparable with that of Mr. Winston Churchill in politics."<sup>(1)</sup>

It is doubtful if any gentleman, with or without a duster, could have foreseen the circumstances under which Mr. Churchill would reach Downing Street, and Bishop Temple would reach Lambeth Palace. These circumstances tend to make the comparison between the two more apt. Faced with dangers from without, the state turns to the man

"Painted Windows": by "A Gentleman with a Duster"  
(G. P. Putnam's Sons)

who foresaw difficulties which most of his contemporaries affected to ignore. Faced with dangers from within, the church turns to the man who studied the problems which most of his contemporaries scarcely realized were there.

For William Temple's enthusiasm for "social reconstruction" is no new discovery—a convenient device to pull the church out of a quiet backwater into the full stream of modern progress. His interest in the Labor movement seems to have been there even before his ordination, apparently a source of some concern to conservative friends who were otherwise whole-hearted in their admiration for his talents. Early in his career, he was president of the Workers' Educational Association. The war of 1914-18 and the industrial troubles in England after the war could only serve to confirm convictions he had always held. Today the course of events has made his interest the interest of all.

Otherwise, the career of William Temple might be described as conventionally distinguished. He was born in 1881, in the Bishop's Palace at Exeter. His father, Frederick Temple, became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a scholar at Rugby, an exhibitioner at Balliol, chaplain to the king, chaplain to Archbishop Davidson, president of the Oxford Union, headmaster of Repton school. He was rector of the fashionable St. James' Church, Piccadilly. He became Bishop of Manchester in 1921, and Archbishop of York in 1928. It was rather expected that he would become the 95th successor of St. Augustine at Canterbury.

It is not in this record, however, that we are invited to see the significance of Temple's appointment to Canterbury. That he was likely to give sane and scholarly guidance to the established Church of England was clear in any case. But the church today demands more than the gifts of an ecclesiastical statesman in its leader. It is no longer a question of preserving the traditional rights and prerogatives of an establishment: it is a question of preserving the existence of a church. The fundamental principles of the Christian religion are not only questioned in theory: they are being openly repudiated in practice. The old order scarcely justified the title it is sometimes given, that of a "Christian civilization." But the new order, advertised as an alternative, is certainly not Christian, nor, we might add, a civilization. A Christian leader cannot therefore afford to be the curator of a museum, no matter how rich its treasures. He must be an architect, planning a new building for the future.

The way of the Christian social reformer is hard. He is often compelled to fight a war on two fronts, and this within his own camp. Christians who are not social reformers accuse him of sacrificing the eternal values of religion to a dream of worldly perfection. Social reformers who are not Christians suspect him of using a popular cause to rehabilitate organized religion in an indifferent or hostile world. In other words, he has to convince those who share his faith, but distrust his works; and those who admire his works, but distrust his faith.

There is no doubt that Temple is aware of this double problem. To those who call in question the right of the church to express an opinion on what have been labelled "political" or "economic" questions, he points out that there is nothing in the Christian religion which encourages an attitude of splendid spiritual isolation from the world. In one of his most recent books he writes:

"First let us try to free our minds of a natural but disastrous misconception. The term 'Church History' is commonly used with far too narrow a meaning; it is used for the record of ecclesiastical

assemblies, doctrinal controversies, and the like. Its real meaning is 'the story of the impact of the Gospel upon the world'. Thus the abolition of the slave trade, and later of slavery, was a signal achievement of the church, the people of the Lord. If I were asked to point to any great achievement of the Church in England in the twentieth century so far as it has gone, I should point without hesitation to the reform of our penal administration. It cannot be entered in the official year book of any denomination. But most of the work of the church is done, not by ecclesiastical officials nor under the direction of ecclesiastical committees, but by members of the church who do the ordinary work of the world in the inspiration of the Christian faith and in a spirit sustained by Christian prayer and worship."

It is significant that the title of this book should be "Citizen and Churchman." Citizen and churchman means one person, not two; one life to be lived, not two separate modes of existence. He—the citizen and the churchman—will be content neither with a secularized society which ignores the values of religion, nor with a religion of the sacristy which shrinks from contact with the rough world outside the church doors. Only an arbitrary line can be drawn to indicate where the private life of an individual ends, and the public life of society begins. The church cannot be interested in the salvation of souls within society, without being interested in the nature of that society itself.

It is this conviction of the rights and responsibilities of the church which lies behind the recent pronouncements from England, the report of the Malvern Conference, and the statement on Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction. Critics, friendly and unfriendly, recognize that the Malvern Conference was largely inspired by Archbishop Temple; he was chairman of the commission which issued the statement on Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction. The first was an unofficial conference of Anglicans, the second represented the various Christian communions in England, with the exception of the Roman Catholics. Both of these documents are easily obtainable, and clearly indicate the course which a considerable body of churchmen believe must be taken.

It is natural that the Archbishop should be deeply interested in the old problem of the relation between church and state. The tension between these two can only be removed, either by the 'totalitarian' device of making the state absolute and putting it in the place of God, or by the Lutheran solution of two distinct and separate spheres. "This inevitably results in pietism and the confinement of the church to devotional exercises and hopes for a future life after death or a future world when this

world has been broken up" . . . "Church and state, religion and citizenship, have the same sphere—the life of man—but they have different functions in relation to that one sphere; and the Christian citizen has to fulfil his churchmanship and his citizenship in the whole of his life by responding at all points to the appropriate claims of church and state." (2)

So it is clear that the church has the duty to apply its doctrines to society, and the obligation to seek and accept the best advice that can be secured on the methods of applying those doctrines. "I am convinced," says the Archbishop, "that one reason why the church has counted for comparatively little in the public affairs of recent times is that its spokesmen have talked a great deal too much about love and not nearly enough about justice." Love may facilitate the reaching of a settlement: it will not itself produce that settlement. The Christian love preached by the church must inspire the search for a justice which is to be applied by the state. "What the Christian citizen has to do in most of his problems is to dedicate himself in the power of love to the establishment of justice. That is the way in which his churchmanship and his citizenship may converge upon a line of Christian civic or economic action." (2)

There is no question here of sacrificing the values of individual persons to any superhuman society. The individuals exist within a society, but the society exists for the individuals. As Resolution 14 of the Malvern Conference puts it: "There is no structural organization of society which can bring about the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth . . . since all systems can be perverted by the selfishness of man." On the other hand, "the church can point to those features of our existing society which, while they can never prevent individual men and women from becoming Christian, are contrary to divine justice, and act as stumbling blocks, making it harder for men to live Christian lives."

It must be emphasized that the inspiration for reform and reconstruction is held by the Archbishop to be part of the Christian faith—the natural result of carrying on the work for which the church was commissioned. The church involves of necessity the idea of community, and it is in the church that this idea should first be realized. In fact, the church as a universal society would possess at the outset advantages denied to particular groups with limited interests and restricted memberships. Consequently it is natural to expect that reform will be initiated within the church, and the pattern for a wider reconstruction might reasonably be looked for in the society which aims at fulfilling the will of God.

"Citizen and Churchman": by William Temple (Eyre and Spottiswoode).

Since the Malvern Conference, a report has been issued by the committee "containing economists, industrialists and representatives of labor" (recently published as a pamphlet of the Industrial Christian Fellowship under the title "Malvern and After"). Here is a serious attempt to consider, not the original resolutions of the conference, but their application in the world as it is. For the Archbishop is convinced that the urgency of the need will not allow delay. "This committee," he writes in his introduction, "was no less convinced than was the Malvern Conference that the problems discussed are of vital importance and great urgency; that Christian principles give real guidance for their solution; and that action to effect their solution on Christian lines is called for, not after the war, but NOW."

## Civil Liberties

Compiled by the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto.

Nine charges of uttering remarks likely to prejudice the conduct of the war or the safety of the state have been noted in the past thirty days, resulting so far in five convictions. One Japanese has been convicted of being found in a prohibited area. One member of the armed forces has been convicted of administering drugs to trainees for the purpose of assisting them to avoid military service. One enemy alien has been convicted of failing to register. One man who lent his .22 rifle to an enemy alien to shoot a savage dog has been convicted of supplying firearms. Three Vancouver residents have been convicted and fined for displaying outside lights after dark. Two conscientious objectors have been convicted for failing to report for medical examinations. One Japanese has been arrested in B.C. and is being held as a spy. Six Quebec munitions workers have been charged with smoking in a prohibited place. Two more papers have been banned from Canada, one French and one Hungarian. ¶Convicted of communicating with enemy agents, five 'teen aged Espanola, Ont., girls have been let off on suspended sentence. The girls were engaged in smuggling mail, cameras and other articles to German prisoners. ¶William T. Lawson, former Toronto School Trustee, has been arrested by the R.C.M.P. under an order issued in August, 1940. Richard Steele, former S.W.O.C. organizer, has been arrested by the R.C.M.P. in Toronto. The order was issued on July 6th, 1940, but "Steele had not been located since the Communist party of Canada had been declared an illegal organization," according to the police. ¶The case which has attracted more attention to Section 21 of the D. of C. Regulations than any other ended this month with the release from internment of J. A. Pat Sullivan, president of the Canadian Seamen's Union. Released at the same time were J. A. Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the union, and David Sinclair, editor of "Searchlight," C.S.U. publication. ¶Dr. Howard A. Lowrie, Toronto physician interned in May, 1940, has been given his freedom. ¶Hon. Louis St. Laurent, minister of justice, has stated in the House of Commons that no Canadian "anti-fascists" have been interned as such. ¶Newspapers across Canada express general satisfaction with the somewhat more liberal atti-



tude towards internment procedure which the new minister of justice displays. ¶Several alleged Communists who have been in hiding for some time have lately written the justice department asking permission to enlist in the armed forces.

## O Canada

He (a government spokesman) said Prime Minister Mackenzie King plans to make a statement in the Commons before the Easter recess covering the entire government policy for manpower mobilization. In this speech he will announce the selection of a man to be director of national selective service. This man will be responsible for putting the mobilization plans into operation.

The government had hoped to secure the services of Philip A. Chester, of Winnipeg, general manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, but his firm could not spare him so the ministry still is considering who will be chosen. (Canadian Press Despatch, March 14th)

What the British people need in view of atrocities by the enemy is a "real dose of Christian hate," Viscount Bennett told a Warship Week audience here tonight. (Montreal Gazette, March 25th)

### HELP WIN THE WAR

Are you who heard La Roque and Philpott writing letters and doing your bit to unite Canada with General McNaughton as prime minister?

(Personal Column, Van. Daily Province, March 24th)

... I told him (J. S. Woodsworth) once that I thought he was too close to the submerged tenth, that they filled his horizon and his thoughts, and that the right way to help them was not to start changing everything the happier nine-tenths were doing so as to make things right for the other tenth, but to lift up the tenth to the level of the others.

(Wellington Jeffers, in The Globe and Mail, Toronto, March 24th)

This month's prize of a six months' subscription goes to R. B. Y. Scott, Montreal, Que. All contributions should contain original clipping, date and name of publication from which taken.

## Out of Such Pain, Such Peace

Tall, pure, serene the mountains stand;  
Erect, in proud integrity, the serried peaks sweep  
on:

That whoso watches, could not guess  
The awful travail of their birth,  
The chaos and confusion, the tumult and upheaval,  
Which in the earth's deep bosom wrought  
Out of such pain such peace.

Bewildered and oppressed, the puny race of men  
Inherit now the earth;  
Theirs now the chaos and confusion,  
Theirs now the tumult and upheaval,—  
Who strut and cringe beneath the silent peaks:  
And whoso watches, can but trust  
That out of travail they shall yet bring forth

An order free, strong, proud, serene—  
That earth's own children must beget themselves  
Out of this very pain, their peace.

J. M. M.

(Jasper National Park, 1941)

## Heaven

i fold my hands  
nor stare nor sigh  
death the reaper  
hath passed me by.

with eye downcast  
i view my hands  
and think about  
the angel bands.

tall archangels  
to welcome me  
await my coming  
in company.

michael is there,  
golden and royal,  
to greet me first  
on holy soil.

and raphael  
will usher me in  
(cleansed of all earthly  
taint of sin)

he'll take my hand  
and show me about  
and saints will cheer  
in lively rout.

and cherubim  
(gentlemen all)  
will chat about  
poor adam's fall.

EDNA FORD

## Kootenay Still-Life

Columning up from crisscross rot  
(Palmed flat by a wind forgotten)  
Breathes a single bullpine, naked  
For fifty cinnobar feet, then shakes  
At the valley a glittering fist of needles  
Rivergreen. And stops, headless.

On the yellow fang of the bullpine's broken  
Neckbone sits, eyeing her mouse below,  
A crow.

EARLE BIRNEY

THE CANADIAN FORUM



# Democracy Comes to Life in Ontario

*F. A. Brewin*

IT IS NOT too much to say that political democracy came to life again in Ontario on April 3 and 4 at the annual convention of the Ontario CCF at the Carls-Rite Hotel in Toronto.

The Conservatives in Ontario as elsewhere have for some time now exhibited a settled determination to end their political existence by suicide in fear of death. Unchecked by opposition, the government of Ontario has drifted towards Fascism. Perhaps to speak of the "government" as though cabinet responsibility had not gone by the boards some time ago is to misrepresent the situation. The premier of Ontario has obstructed Canadian unity, has intimidated labor with miniature armies and threats of internment, has insulted our allies, has given the farmers little but the dubious flattery of exploiting prejudices against labor and relief, and generally has governed Ontario to the liking of a few reactionary companions and no one has said him nay.

South York changed the picture. Hepburn threw his weight behind Meighen and with Meighen's resounding defeat Hepburn's prestige suffered a severe jolt. But this might prove to be a flash in the pan. Could the CCF rise to the occasion presented by South York and establish themselves as a serious threat to Hepburn's supremacy in Ontario? The answer from the convention was "Yes." For the first time in Ontario the CCF threw off any sense of defeatism and thoroughly persuaded itself that it had a big job to do right here in Ontario and that it was a job that only the CCF could and would do. Second only in importance to this determination, the convention was planned to exploit the interest aroused by South York so as to convince the press that the CCF meant business and so as to have their policies reported seriously to the people of Ontario and beyond. It was refreshing to see, instead of one or two lackadaisical reporters occasionally wandering in to the convention, a well attended press table whose occupants actually hurried to get news of the convention away to meet deadlines.

For many years the CCF in Ontario have been lifting up their longing eyes to the hills of Ottawa, if not for salvation at least for satisfaction. The squalid scene at Queen's Park has been beneath their notice. This attitude was a profound mistake and the meaning of this last convention is that it will not be made again.

For, paradoxical as it may seem, the more the

CCF concentrate in the next year or so on the Ontario provincial scene, the greater contribution will the CCF be able to make to the wellbeing of Canada as a whole. Both in war and peace, the fortunes of Canada are inextricably linked up with the political fortunes of Canada's largest province. In wartime if the government of Ontario is anti-labor and anti-democratic in tone and practice, it can grievously injure morale and production. The attitude of the Ontario government to social legislation, to relief, to health, to the municipalities, to education, to natural resources, is all-important. If after the war the government of Ontario is obstructive (as the Hepburn government has consistently been in the past), it can effectively wreck every effort of national planning for full employment to defeat post-war depressions. By the same token a different type of government in Ontario, such as the CCF would give, could use its influence to compel the dominion government to progressive action. Can anyone doubt, for example, that the King government could have been shamed into a different attitude at Kirkland Lake if at Queen's Park there had been a government friendly to labor and not the bitter foe of collective bargaining?

One practical and important step towards making the CCF a real force in Ontario was the election of a provincial leader whose duty it will be to concentrate on provincial affairs and to build up an alternative to the Hepburn government. The convention chose well. E. B. Jolliffe admirably exemplifies the new approach to politics for which the CCF stands, a blend of sincere conviction on what is involved in social justice and a realistic approach to securing it by political action. A young man as politicians go, he is nevertheless at 33 a veteran of the CCF and of many political campaigns. Those who know the CCF in Ontario best also know best the burden of hard, able and selfless work that he has borne for the CCF in its most discouraging days. A former newspaperman and lawyer of skill and dexterity, he "knows his way about" and has the priceless gift of being able to rise to the occasion. Although many played a noble part in South York, not least the popular candidate—La Presse was not exaggerating when it described Jolliffe as "le grand artisan de la recente victoire de York-South." The Ontario CCF will be proud of their political leader.

The provincial convention of the CCF serves

two purposes, one internal, the other external. The first purpose is to proclaim its policies to the outer world. The second is to elect officers and a council, solve internal differences and review internal machinery.

The first purpose is served by the introduction of numerous policy resolutions in open session. Most of these resolutions are non-contentious as far as the CCF is concerned and would not be startling or novel to readers of *The Canadian Forum*. They were reported to the Canadian public this year as never before. They covered, as might be expected, the whole field of the war effort and condemned planlessness, business as usual, government by order-in-council, internment of labor men, refusal to take labor and farmers into partnership in the war effort, refusal to enforce collective bargaining and outlaw company unions, failure to conscript wealth, and the whole dismal pattern of a war effort in which the people and their organizations are not trusted or called into effective service.

C. H. Millard stirred the convention by a fiery introduction of a resolution calling for an emergency national convention at the earliest possible moment in order to warn the Canadian people of the dangers which face them and to mobilize them for effective action before it is too late.

The internal discussions also gave evidence of growth and buoyancy. The delegates cheerfully listened to exhortations as to the need for more money, for an increased staff at the provincial office, the employment of a farm organizer, better offices, more pamphlets, an enlarged and weekly edition of the *New Commonwealth*, much increased travelling expenses, a CCF house and other projects.

The debate on the plebiscite provoked more real difference of opinion than anything else. A minority disapproved of the National Council's advocacy of a "yes" vote, some on grounds of objection to conscription as a method but more out of distrust of the present government at Ottawa, and its labor policies in particular. The minority had at least the satisfaction of expressing their views.

The place of honor in the debate given to the Farm Policy of the CCF for Ontario was another indication of political maturity. Some of those present who admitted that the CCF lacked organization in the farming communities nevertheless reported that the CCF Farm Policy was warmly approved by representative farmers and said that even if the laborers were few the harvest might be great.

Sam Lawrence was reelected as president to the great satisfaction of all and Professor Grube, whose articles are well known to readers of *The Canadian Forum*, was elected first vice-president.

A highlight of the convention was the banquet on Friday night. M. J. Coldwell was in his usual good form. He dealt faithfully with "Mitch," than whom, he said, there is no man in the public life of Canada who is as great a danger to the dominion and to our war effort, and to the people of Canada. He expressed his complete confidence in Jolliffe.

Jolliffe, who was received with a tremendous ovation, dealt with the provincial platform of the CCF. Among the most interesting suggestions he made was a proposed ten-year plan for the conservation and development of Ontario's natural resources to provide war production now and full employment after the war. His speech included many excellent phrases but the one which the audience most enjoyed came when he referred to Hepburn's prophecy of Russia's defeat last autumn and criticism of the U.S. navy and asserted that Hepburn knew nothing of any force but one on the home front, the Hepburn Hussars or "the expeditionary force of bottle-scarred warriors who made the nights loud, long and noisy at a Kirkland Lake Hotel." He called on his audience to open a second front for democracy in Ontario.

All in all, it was a vigorous, crowded and vital convention. A big task lies ahead of the CCF. Money must be collected, members enrolled, canvasses completed, pamphlets distributed, new organizations formed, policies carried from the stage of vague rhetoric to detailed planning. But time is ripe for a change. The walls of Jericho fell when the armies of Israel marched seven times round the city and blew their trumpets seven times. The CCF is on the march. It must blow its trumpets seven times.

## Nutshell

in a pickle.  
tears trickle!  
lord i'm fickle.

am i wanton? . . .  
thus Time's sickle!

salvation lies  
in old eyes  
age makes wise.

meanwhile lust  
Since i must . . .  
soon be dust.

EDNA FORD

# The War and Advertising

C. D. Watt

**P**ATRIOTISM is a much finer thing when it stands by itself than when it marches hand in hand with dollars. For this reason the tremendous amount of continued advertising of a patriotic nature which is cropping up in the daily press of Canada and elsewhere, sponsored and paid for by large corporations engaged on war work or enjoying increased activity because of the war, seems spurious in part at least.

Look at the firms concerned. Some are fully engaged in war production; they have nothing to sell to the public, for their whole output is taken by the government. Why then need they advertise if they cannot enter the consumers' market? If they merely want to keep the firm's name before the public something on a much smaller scale would be quite adequate. Other firms are still selling to the public at a time when the government is doing its best to curtail consumer purchases to bare essentials. With one hand this second group of firms is urging John Canuck to support the war effort; with the other they are still trying to encourage him to go on a buying spree.

Both types have sound reasons for their advertising—reasons connected with income tax exemptions and with the level of the excess profits tax. Above a certain level, about 80 percent of all profit is taken by the government. This step is, of course, wholly justifiable; as a matter of fact the level at which this virtual ceiling on profits comes into effect is still sufficiently high to leave most corporations with tidy profits aside from taxes.

The wartime boom in industry has, however, brought a great many firms to a degree of activity where their true profits are well above this point. This position has been attained, not merely in direct war industry, but in production and distribution of civilian goods as well, where there has been a great increase which only now shows signs of tapering off under governmental restrictions. As a result, many firms have greater profits which should be turned over almost entirely to the government, under the excess profits tax. The companies themselves, since they cannot keep these profits, are not as patriotic as they might be about passing them on to the government; they display a tendency to let them go in increased costs of operation rather than in taxes to help the war effort.

On actual war contracts, however, the Department of Munitions and Supplies keeps a fairly close

watch over direct costs of operation, to hold them within reasonable limits. Moreover, since there is now a wage ceiling increased labor costs are not likely to enter the picture.

Advertising remains one field where a company can spend its money liberally, can charge the expenditure to operational costs and can, in this way, reduce excess profits. The company can thus show a smaller profit, which for psychological reasons in wartime may seem desirable, even though it means withholding from the government taxes which otherwise would increase federal revenue considerably. It is true that the income tax authorities put some limit on the amount that may be charged to advertising, but this limit is at present high enough to leave plenty of leeway. One of the ways in which the Department of National Revenue could help the war effort would be a strict curtailment of the amount of advertising appropriations allowed to firms as legitimate costs free from taxation.

At this point in the argument we encounter the opposition of all those who make a living in advertising, a profession which seems singularly useless in a wartime economy of scarcity. In particular we must be prepared for an outcry from the newspapers who would naturally oppose any step of the type suggested as harmful to the handsome income they derive from advertising. There is no doubt that restriction of advertising must injure the financial position of the press in Canada and force curtailment of the papers. This might not be a bad development. The mass of newsprint going to make up the 50-page spread of the large Toronto dailies is no sign of wartime economy. The press can still play a vital role in national life while undergoing limitations along with other businesses; there is no reason why the publisher should escape wartime hardship any more than the shopkeeper. It was no sign of patriotism, if the rumors are true, that a Toronto daily and an Ottawa daily tried to get the government to pay financial rates for the victory loan advertising; only under pressure and with poor grace are they reported to have granted the lower commercial rates.

Moreover, curtailment of advertising revenue might be the first step in loosening those bonds which have made of the daily press, because of dependence on that source of income, a biased medium in any case where big business may be opposed to laboring class movements or to the government-planned economy of the twentieth century. Finally, while curtailment of newspapers would not free directly any quantity of labor it would indirectly release quantities of power machinery, raw materials and labor from all the



subsidiary industries — pulp and paper, inks and dyes, advertising, and so forth.

In short, it is time for the federal authorities to crack down on this continued pseudo-patriotic advertising of a general nature. The result would be an increase in government revenue, a decrease in large-corporation hypocrisy, a healthy restriction of the daily press, and a freeing of materials and labor for other purposes.

## The Tourist Pulse

Mary Weekes

I HAVE BEEN TALKING lately with my friend, Elvira, who has returned from her annual vacation.

"Train trip, as usual?" I asked.

"Of course," said she, "my usual train trip—to get away from the deadly routine of housekeeping. That's my idea of a holiday—change of scene, a rest. This trip was really exciting. I decided to go tourist to—well, to feel the tourist pulse."

She laughed.

"Tourist!" I said in surprise. It was not like Elvira to travel tourist. Elvira belongs to the deluxe travel class.

"You know I am willing to try anything once!" she said.

"Did you enjoy, Tourist?" I asked, surprised at her flippancy.

Elvira ignored my question and continued, "But I almost weakened when the colored porter said, 'Ma'am, yo ticket is first class! Yo belong in the second section.'"

"I am travelling tourist, nevertheless," I said, as bravely as I could, and I put my foot on the step.

"I reckon you knows what you want, Ma'am. Step on! All a-b-o-a-d!" said he.

"The Canadian Pacific train slid into slow motion and we were off. I could see that the porter was keeping a polite but sharp eye on me. With a country at war and so many 'screwballs' on the move, this was not surprising. After a while, his vigilance relaxed and when he fixed me up with a pillow and fussed with the ventilating apparatus, I knew that he had accepted me as a bona fide traveller. The conductor, too, was a diplomat. 'You are comfortable here, Ma'am?' was all he said when he examined my first class transportation.

"Quite," I said.

"Along in the afternoon, his chores finished, the porter sank into the seat across the aisle from me. He was the very essence of competence, I thought—

alert, trim, and with the smooth manners of a Hollywood butler.

"Travel is heavy," I said, catching his eye.

"Yes'm. With troops on the move, yo sure were lucky to get this space from Regina. More 'an five hundred people on the two sections. I sure hope them boys don't get noisy!" he jerked his thumb towards the sailors and soldiers that filled the rear end of the car. Then he grinned. "Yo gets to feel the pulse of war, Ma'am—travelling this way!" said he. His keen eyes were on my face.

"I ignored his adroit invitation to disclose why I was travelling 'this way.' But his words about 'feeling' the war remained with me long after he had donned his dark uniform coat and scrambled off the car for the ten-minute stop at the next station. I had come tourist to feel the tourist pulse, as a whim. Now all was clear. It was the war pulse that was bothering me. And the porter had put me right.

"There were so many soldiers to the right of me and so many soldiers to the left of me, that I felt like reciting the 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' The stir of war was around me. In the clank of military boots going up and down the aisle, in the eyes of young boys, 'bravened' by uniforms, goggling at girl passengers, at a child-sailor from Vancouver buying pop and oranges from a train-boy, then addressing a postcard view of the mountains back to his mother. These boys were familiar with war—with the awful, and glorified, displays of death that appeared in newspapers and magazines and movies.

"Feeling' the war the porter had said. Four young soldiers, handcuffed two and two, came down the aisle, followed by their guards. They were grinning, but they were so young that tears were not far from their eyes. An oldish woman in the seat opposite me said, 'I can't stand that!' and she turned away."

"An unpleasant holiday, Elvira!" I said.

Elvira ignored my remark, so intent was she in relating her story.

"Why are those boys handcuffed?" I asked the porter, when the young soldiers had returned to their places and the train was off again.

"Talk is they deserted. Going east to jail, I reckon. Them guards is kindly men!" he said.

"In the diner, I fell into chat with a soldier and his wife. The soldier, a veteran of the Great War, had come off his Alberta farm to go into action again. Down a table or two sat a sprat of a sailor. He was joshing a youngster in 'rompers.' He had a wasp waist, a child's face, and a boy's giggle.

"No more rod-riding for western lads," I said, casually.



"The soldier's wife replied, 'Many's the hitch-hiking lad I've fed at our farm these past years. It was a knife in my heart, having boys ask for food in a wheat country. Most of them so young—it was pitiful! But, after a few years of knocking about, some got so they didn't want to work.'

"The soldier was a great brown man with strong hands and fine blue eyes. 'The war has picked up these lads,' he said, 'but the depression years weakened them. I know one recruiting place that rejected 961 applicants—lads who had been on the rods. When this war ends, everyone will eat.'

"Despite the admonitions of the porter, the boys did get noisy. 'They hadn't ought to be allowed to go out to those saloons and bring in beer,' said he. 'I don't like it! But then I think maybe they won't ride these trains again, Ma'am! I wink at a lot.'

" 'Their officers?' I said, 'where are they?'

" 'Oh, them brass hats don't travel tourist, not generally, Ma'am, they go first class,' he said, and he glanced at me suspiciously. 'Besides, Ma'am, a lot of these soldiers is travelling private. The army got no check on them.'

"The day wore on and we were nearing Winnipeg. By this time the young soldier passengers had grown loudly talkative. Said one, 'Gosh if I know what's going to come of it!' He was in shirt sleeves and his 'galluses' were hanging loose. He gave his trousers a hitch. 'They say Hitler wants Canada? Well, let him come and get it! Some guys say Roosevelt wants the English crown. Someone's nuts!'

" 'There ain't no room in Canada for Hitler. And the Yanks won't take this country!' said a stout lad. He pushed his open tunic wide and scratched his hairy breast, then after spitting his gum into his hand he continued, 'Feel those rails under us? Smooth, ain't they? Well, they don't feel so good when you're on the rods. I crossed Canada four times on them—looking for work. God! do I know what hunger is? No one's going to take Canada from me after what I've suffered from her!' He laughed crazily and let out his belt. 'Those sure are swell meals in the diner—meals the government hands out! Those guys, those big guys, that saw us off at the station with bands and all that, remember?' His companion nodded, 'Well, when this show's done, those guys—call them the government—are looking after what's left of you and me and a couple of hundred thousand Canadians like us. No more hunger for us in this land of plenty. And, I ain't aimin' to ride the rods again!' He winked elaborately at three slender airmen who were coming down the aisle. There was an answering gleam in their eagle eyes.

"The porter moved amongst them, suave, diplomatic. "Ten minutes at the next stop," he called.

"You boys better hop off and stretch your laigs!" said he. 'Get your lungs right full of this fine prairie air.' He grinned at them and fluttered around handing them their caps and jackets.

" 'Okay, friend!' said they, jumping and putting themselves to rights.

"I watched the lads tumble hilariously off the train. They were nice healthy brown lads," said Elvira. "Lads that had been drained off our great western wheatlands, lads emptied out of our prairie towns, out of our schools.

"Well," she finished, "my tourist trip showed me the pulse of Canada and that it is Canada for those young Canadians. I hope they come back. Canada needs them!"

### *Our Mister King*

All are agreed MacWillie King  
Would never say a silly thing;  
But though perhaps it may surprise one  
He has been known to "pull" a wise one.

FREDERICK VAN BOEHMER

### *Boarding House*

In a boarding house  
There is nothing mysterious  
Even when an old man drinks,  
Becomes delirious  
And dies. The several stinks  
Acquaint you with the other roomers  
Though cooking is strictly forbidden.  
For no one humors  
In these high-cost-of-living days.  
The fat proprietress  
And her saving ways.  
Fortunately, she's bedridden.  
No less.

Where your neighbor is an alarm clock,  
Minding your own damned business  
Becomes a virtue.  
All right, let the pastor talk,  
The poet moan  
Of little acts of kindness,  
Of tenderness,  
Of sweetness.  
You  
Are three short for the telephone,  
The mechanic next door,  
Four.  
Beauty is truth, truth beauty  
That is all you need to know  
Where community  
Resides in a Yale key.

IRVING LAYTON

# A Pattern for Adult Education

*Aileen Ross*

**M**ONDAY NIGHT in Compton County. The lighted Bury school-house, on a rise of ground above the village, welcomes from a distance. This is the second season at Bury, and so the words 'Community School' on the illuminated sign in front of the door have a personal, friendly meaning. Cars are parked in the school yard. Among them is the local baker's van. The baker is upstairs sitting in on the class in psychology, an excellent course given by the minister from the next village. Beside the baker sits our oldest student, a 'young' lady of 82. Last year she was one of the most interested students in the class on public affairs. Twenty miles away the community school at Sawyerville is also in full swing. The motor mechanics class there of some fifty people has moved next door to a convenient garage, and the village garageman is holding forth on carburetors. Last week we had a puncture on the way to the school, and the motor mechanic class mended it for us! The minister's wife, a former nurse, is taking the class in home nursing. A most necessary course these days when doctors are disappearing to war service, and often a village is left without a doctor for miles. Downstairs a large group of farmers are discussing coöperatives, and next to them the sewing class is learning the necessary stitches which will enable them to do Red Cross work. In fact, each room is filled with interested, expectant students. Soon it will be time for recreation. Folk dancing is even more popular than last year, but square dancing and energetic games are also favorites. Sometimes the farmers' group become so interested in their discussion that they don't appear until it is time to put the lights out. After recreation comes the 'forum' period, when all the students gather together in the the largest class-room available—or in the assembly hall if the school is lucky enough to possess one. Generally there is a good speaker who is listened to eagerly, for the day of the special speaker is not over in the more isolated parts of Canada—in fact it has never arrived! In Richmond three adults squeeze into each double desk, and dozens more sit on benches around the sides of the room. Every available inch is taken and the hundred-odd adults hardly even seem to breathe as they listen to talks which open their eyes and minds to the larger life going on outside their own small community. What a change from the sophisticated city audience!

The community schools have been a gradual

development. In August, 1938, a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabled McGill University to set up a Rural Adult Education Service, under Macdonald College, in the eastern townships of Quebec province. The object of the service was to experiment in methods of adult education which would prove to be appropriate for the needs of rural people. It was hoped that a pattern might be worked out which would be equally suitable for other parts of Quebec, and perhaps even for other parts of Canada.

Adult education is not a new idea; in its broad sense it has always existed. But the more formal type, which might be called the adult education movement, and which has seen a gradual development since the middle of the nineteenth century, is a comparatively new conception for Canada—at least in its rural parts. Adult education has been tried in many forms in Europe and the United States, and the view has gradually grown that its aim should not be just the development of 'exhausted bookworms' but that it must be concerned with the growth of the individual's whole personality. Educators now agree that adult education differs from the education of children in that in the former one is dealing with a more or less developed personality. This personality, however, still has needs, and these needs must form the basis of the education. That is, it is not enough to start with poetry and art if the greatest need of the people is that of bread. Therefore in initiating adult education it is not enough to weakly imitate schemes which have succeeded in other countries. One can borrow ideas, but these must be considered in relation to the needs and environment of the people to be educated.

Therefore, when Alex Sim, secretary of the Rural Adult Education Service, first arrived in the Eastern Townships and established an office, his first concern was to study the existing conditions. One of the greatest needs appeared to be for trained leaders. So that autumn the forerunner of the community schools, the first 'school for leaders,' took place. This school was held in Sherbrooke, the central city of the townships. It ran for one night a week for six weeks, and in all 98 people registered, some motoring in as far as 40 miles to attend. The autumn of 1939 the second school for leaders was held at Lennoxville, and the registration rose to 150. That same autumn, one of the smaller communities asked for a school of their own, and so the first 'community school' took

place at Ayers' Cliff. It was planned and directed by the people of that district themselves, with help in the way of instructors and recreation from the Service.

By this time news of the schools had spread. More and more people were becoming interested. What was this new idea? Were people really going back to school? What did it feel like to sit in a desk again? So in the summer of 1940 when I joined the staff of the service the organization of four community schools was beginning, one to be held in each of the four counties of Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke and Stanstead. Local committees were elected, permission was given by the school boards to use the school-houses free of charge, and a tour of clubs and associations was undertaken by staff members of the service to explain the new idea. Like all other innovations, the idea of adult education must be sold to the public. When the service office was first set up some of the local townspeople were rather surprised that we should consider that *they* needed adult education! Also, in spite of the—rather pathetic—claim of many older men that their school days were the happiest days of their lives, to many the word 'school' brings back only the memory of boredom or mental drudgery. And it takes a lot of incentive to induce the man who can neither read nor write—and several of these were amongst our students—to enter a formidable school building.

Therefore we must show people that they still could learn, and that learning could be interesting. Our choice of courses to be given in the first schools was very important. The young farm laborer, who had to walk four miles to the school each night, and was incidentally one of those who could neither read nor write, would never have been attracted by the course in public affairs. He came for the motor mechanics: "I've always been handy with engines." The older farm housewife, imbued with the hard-dying idea that 'one can't learn when one's old' came because home nursing and dressmaking is part of her life, and as such is easy to understand. The young teacher, on the other hand, shut off from stimulating mental contacts in the small village, was eager to take part in the character education or public affairs class. Attractive descriptive pamphlets were distributed, and the churches, schools and organizations of the area coöperated with us in getting word to their people. From the beginning it has been our policy to work through existing organizations rather than to set up another one. In this way we have enlisted the aid of the churches, the Women's Institutes, farm clubs, government departments, etc. The aid is mutual, for we have been able to supplement their programs, and give training in subjects which

they had not the resources to supply.

The local committees of our community schools that summer were enthusiastic but dubious. "People are too busy with the war, they haven't time for education." Our answer was that just because of the war education is assuming a greater and always greater importance. In this war, where brains will win, we need to develop every single person to the utmost of his capacity. Education is essential. And this is what the people must have felt, for when the four community schools opened in the middle of September the smallest school registration was 160, and the largest 290. In all we had a registration of nearly 800 in the four schools, over twice as many as we had hoped for in our most optimistic moments. Many, of course, came out of curiosity. One can always gather a crowd for something new, but the fact remains that the attendance kept up. The chairman of one of the schools, manager of a mill, was surprised: "I don't understand it! We've tried lots of schemes to educate the men at the mill. They start enthusiastically but it always peters out. When this community school started we had about 200 more people than we expected on the first night. I thought they'd drop off. But they haven't. It isn't petering out at all!"

This was largely due to the fact that one of the most important contributions of progressive education to the field of education—the concept of 'variety'—had been carefully introduced in our program. All the schools followed a more or less similar pattern in this respect. Doors were open at 7.30, and from then until 8 o'clock there was community singing or sometimes an exhibition of handicraft, art or photography to look at. At 8 o'clock classes began, lasting an hour. As this hour of study didn't seem adequate to a number of the students, some of the 1941 schools had a study period of one and a half hours. Then came recreation, which we consider to be one of the most important parts of the program. It is made a time of real recreation and relaxation, great necessities all times, but especially important in these days of strain and insecurity. It is generally at this time that there is a choice between energetic recreation such as folk dancing, and the more passive recreation of watching movies. Good documental films are shown nearly every night at each school, and the attendance at them proves that 'Pop Eye' or 'thrillers' are not the only type of entertainment that attracts people and makes them want to come back for more. The recreation period is followed by the forum at which everyone gets together, not only to listen to a speaker, but also to add their ideas and thoughts to the general discussion.

The four community schools seemed to indicate



that we had evolved a type of education that had great possibilities, and so our next task was to train the people to carry on the schools themselves. This was our job during the spring and summer of 1941. Countless executive meetings were held with the local community school committees, and gradually they took over the whole responsibility of their direction. In three counties it was felt that an additional school was necessary. Many of the classrooms had been too crowded for comfort—imagine 55 women trying to make dresses in one room! Also, a better distribution of schools in the county would enable more people to attend. So seven community schools were set up in the four counties, and the elected executives settled down to the work of planning the programs on the basis of last year's experience and their own wider knowledge of the desires of the people. One of the results was that, whereas in 1940 the same eight courses were given in each school, this year a variety of 28 different courses was offered in the seven. I think that the executive meetings, where the schools were planned in minute detail, were perhaps in themselves the best educational work that we have yet accomplished. The number of courses which any enthusiastic committee offers is only limited by the number of classrooms available in the school, and the possibility of obtaining instructors. This year motor mechanics, sewing and farming were offered in nearly every school, but the other courses varied from choral singing and musical appreciation to 'This Canada of Ours' and 'Heredité.' We believe that as far as possible the instructors should be local people. In believing this we are bucking the great traditional belief that a prophet is without honor in his own country. In other words, that an unknown, perhaps not fully qualified person from the next village, has more prestige when instructing than a qualified person from the home village. And after our experience at the 1941 community schools we feel that we are justified in our belief. That is, if we manage to train the local people to teach their crafts they can do the job as well, or perhaps better—because they know the situation better—than a visiting expert. In the course in practical mechanics given at one of the schools, the local plumber's lecture and demonstration on plumbing was as good a practical lecture as I have ever heard. And he was no exception to the rule.

The seven community schools this autumn took place over the same period of time, one night a week in each county for nine weeks. The autumn was chosen because the farmer has more leisure at that time, and those nine weeks enable us to finish the schools before the roads close for the winter.

One of the most interesting community schools was held at Stanstead, which is a village on the border of Vermont. During the summer a joint American-Canadian committee was formed. The program was carefully planned so that each side of the border was represented as much as possible in every course and discussion. For instance, should the subject taken up by the farmers' group be that of marketing, an authority from each side of the border would be present to tell of how this problem was being taken care of in their own country. Joint speakers were also often heard at the forum. The school was most successful in getting the Americans and Canadians together to discuss their mutual problems. The people in that district have always been remarkably friendly, passing to and fro across the border without hardly being aware of its existence. The 'International Community School' renewed this friendly atmosphere, for the two groups have been separated of late by the additional border restrictions due to war. Perhaps in time we may have 'International Community Schools' all along the border!

The grant from the Carnegie Corporation covers the ordinary costs of conducting the Rural Adult Education Service, such as salaries and rent, but the community schools finance themselves. The fee for single membership for the nine weeks is one dollar, while a family ticket, which includes any number, (but *not* all the boarders that one lady tried to slip in!) is two dollars and a half. This fee covers publicity, telephone, mailing and extra stenographers as well as transportation and materials for instructors, who give their services free.

A few statistics of the 1941 community schools will give more of an idea of our progress and clientèle. Nearly one thousand students registered in the seven schools, coming from 66 different communities. Farmers were in the majority, but 60 other occupations were represented, ranging from bank managers and artists to cooks and mill workers. The male proportion of the students dropped this year because of enlistments, being about one third of the total.

The community schools are only one part of the program of the Rural Adult Education Service. The farm radio forums which are proving to be of such great importance this year across Canada were initiated in the townships the winter of 1939 by Alex Sim and Neil Morrison, who was assisting him at that time. This year there was also the summer adult camp on Lake Memphremagog, and the weekend 'folk schools' conducted by Arthur Haas when he joined the staff this autumn. One of the most recent developments has



been the tying up of the National Film Board circuit with our service.

What do the community schools actually accomplish? In the first place they awaken that interest which is the only possible basis for education. We are not optimistic enough to expect that a great deal of actual knowledge can be assimilated in the nine weeks of the schools. But the enthusiasm and interest generated there by the presentation of new ideas may carry the individual far *outside* the school. A man may attend the school solely for the purpose of learning about gasoline engines, but before he leaves he may have acquired a heightened interest in art or municipal affairs. The farm radio forums follow naturally after the schools to stimulate the farming population to continue their studies. As yet the village and townspeople are not as lucky in this respect, but practically every school has generated one or two groups which are continuing to study some subject that interested them at the schools. Slip-covers are being made this winter at Asbestos,

nutrition is continuing at Stanstead, a group is carrying on with choral singing at Sawyerville. In the second place the schools create a feeling of neighborliness. They help to give the social contacts which are so necessary to the isolated person. Singing and playing together are not only good in themselves, but stimulate and create the friendly atmosphere through which mutual aid and cooperation will grow. The community schools also offer a neutral ground where peoples of different race, creed and political thought can meet to discuss common problems with a minimum of religious, political and racial prejudice. And lastly, they are helping to develop necessary leadership and confidence in the ability of one's own community. When planning the schools this summer there was only one centre where we found the attitude: "Of course we can do it ourselves; we have a lot of good people here." This confidence in one's associates and in their power to conduct their own lives is surely one of the most important ingredients of democracy.

## Portrait of the Artist in a Young Magazine

*Helen Frye*

**T**WENTY YEARS is a long time or a meteoric flight, depending on your point of view, but in any case a twentieth birthday is an important occasion. Twenty years of art from pages of *The Canadian Forum* makes fascinating reading: it serves to make one more cheerful in these days and realize what progress Canadian art has made since the magazine was first founded. All the changes were not recorded in it, for it was not a news magazine: it was not even consistently critical, for it missed a good many of the contemporary squabbles. But no one in search of light on Canadian art in the past two decades can afford to neglect the back files of the *Forum*.

In 20 years the National Gallery has amassed a splendid collection and fostered the arts all across the Dominion; the Art Gallery of Toronto has grown from a house in a park to a fine building with a long tradition of public service; the archaeological collection of the Royal Ontario Museum is of first-rate importance for all students of the arts; the Art Association of Montreal has acquired a new spirit. Galleries have grown and public

interest in art has been awakened from Vancouver to the Maritimes. In Saskatchewan, McMaster, Toronto, Queen's and several Maritime universities, courses are offered in the fine arts, and during these 20 years lectures and exhibitions have been made available all over the Dominion through the National Gallery. In Toronto the Royal Ontario Museum, even in wartime, has record crowds visiting its collections. Schools visit many of these all over Canada as a regular part of their routine. Curriculums in the arts are changing in a way which would have seemed unbelievable 20 years ago.

In these days when war activities eclipse art, when commercial artists and painters dependent on sales are hard put to make a living, when the art quiz takes the place of lectures, when patrons buy bonds instead of pictures, and are preoccupied with war work, when funds for spectacular exhibitions are non-existent, still it cannot be said that people lack interest in the arts. Art classes for children are thriving, and will bear fruit in more wide-awake citizens. Perhaps the new generation will manage to convince their parents of the fun

there is in modern art: one gets very tired of battling with daguerreotype prejudices. But these too will pass. In Saskatchewan during wartime there has been a livelier interest in art: loan exhibitions in Toronto for the Red Cross and in Montreal for the navy drew huge crowds: in overcrowded Ottawa the National Gallery attendance is increasing each year. Last year Queen's University conferred an honorary degree on A. Y. Jackson; this spring Dalhousie similarly honors Arthur Lismer as an artist and an educator. Both were frequent contributors to the *Forum* in these 20 years. Times are changing so fast that we may even hope for sensible architectural planning of our cities before we die. But back to the birth of *The Forum*.

The story begins with *The Rebel*, which lasted until 1920, when the *Forum* was born. In Volume II, November, 1917, J. E. H. MacDonald wrote of his friend, Tom Thomson, drowned in Canoe Lake that summer. MacDonald, Arthur Lismer, Barker Fairley and A. Y. Jackson looked after the artistic end. We read: "The O. S. A. is now exhibiting a collection of small pictures and sketches in the Grange House (off McCaul St.). The collection is well worth a visit. It is a matter of 10 minutes' walk and no entrance fee . . ." Jackson, who was thinly disguised as "Ajax", kept fulminating from Flanders against the Dutch—over here, not over there—the Dutch pictures bought by wealthy Canadians who overlooked all Canadian painters. Thereafter, whenever he got a chance, for 20 years Jackson urged that private collectors and galleries should buy Canadian pictures.

In the *Forum's* first issue the editors announced their intention of making black and white illustrations by Canadian artists a distinctive feature of the magazine. For 15 years there appeared drawings by MacDonald, Jackson, Lismer, Varley, Harris, and other artists who exhibited with the Canadian Group of Painters. There were decorations and cover designs by Thoreau MacDonald, and caricatures of Canadian celebrities by Jack McLaren. After Dent's gave up publishing it, it never reached such a consistently fine standard of layout, design, and page decorations. For a short period later it was so broke that it had to limp along using old cuts. Of late years the tendency has been to illustrate articles with photos, but wherever possible pen or brush drawings have been used. The art section has definitely suffered, however, as of course political and social movements have had to take precedence.

The *Forum* staunchly supported progressive art movements in Canada and elsewhere. It upheld the Group of Seven from the early days when encouragement was of most value to painters

subjected to epithets like "The Hot Mush School," cheered them on their way when their first show went to the States, purred when after the Armistice the Conservation Committee of Sarnia used the remainder of their Red Cross wastepaper fund to buy Canadian pictures. It printed adverse criticism too, one critic complaining about Lismer's thick paint as a dust collector. In 1921 the first show of American art was held in Toronto: American artists were as unrepresented in private collections here as were Canadian. In March, 1921, Jackson writes of a sketching trip to Algoma and says: "Probably no country has a greater wealth of intimate detail than has the north in the autumn, and no nation has made less use of its own natural forms in decorative design than Canada has in textiles, wallpapers, jewellery, and other branches of applied art." This is still true.

In 1921 they praise an exhibition of Swiss art at the Brooklyn Museum, and a collection of the work of "that great eccentric" Van Gogh, which was lying about in New York and could be had without difficulty. It took us 20 years to get around to having a Van Gogh show in Toronto. J. Pijoan contributed on "Art for the People" and analyzed designs of current Canadian bank notes, which sound pretty terrible. The opening of the Ontario College of Art was welcomed as beginning a new era. In this year too there was discussion of W. S. Allward's war memorial at Vimy, which was not completed until a few years before the present war broke out.

In an editorial on the fiftieth anniversary of the O. S. A. there are some lugubrious statistics proving that sales of pictures during that year and others back to 1911 were lower than in 1873 when Toronto's population was 60,000. Robert F. Gagen's article on the first years of the O. S. A. gives some interesting sidelights on those early days. He speaks of a certain John Fraser, a self-opinionated man who had done everything from painting kitchen chairs, scenes on buggies, landscapes of the eastern townships, and finally portraits over photographs. He wound up in Toronto, and with Daniel Fowler, Marmaduke Matthews, Gagen himself and others founded an art society and held exhibitions where the King Edward hotel is now. They had their critics too: the dandy Gilbert who taught art to the debutantes of the town, and Spooner who ran a tobacco shop with a picture gallery at the back where people met to gaze and gossip about Mrs. Gilbert's latest concert (she played the harp) and her latest escapade (Gagen said no doubt she smoked). Some of the pictures had such titles as "Flash of Light in the Dark," and "Glint as from Flint and Steel," but, according to Gagen, none of the artists whose work

survived "used poetry." Mores evolve slowly in Toronto: 60 years after this lurid Bohemianism, in 1931, a nude by Bertram Brooker was accepted for an O. S. A. show but was not allowed to be hung.

Important first-hand information appeared about Canadian painters from Mrs. Salinger, Don Buchanan and Robert Ayre: then Graham McInnes did some spadework in his series on contemporary Canadian artists all across the country which helped to break up the Toronto bias to which the magazine had tended. The Canadian show in Paris was reviewed by Eric Brown; Marius Barbeau wrote an authoritative article on the art of French Canada; and A. Y. Jackson contributed a picturesque account of his trip to the Arctic Circle with Dr. Banting.

There were rows, to be sure. There was the time Lawren Harris and Franz Johnston each wrote their impressions of a big abstract show in Toronto; the first that ever hit us, evidently. The post-war abstract artists of Paris—it must have been quite a knockout. Anyhow Harris, who was beginning to lean toward abstraction, wrote an intelligent and penetrating account of the abstract movement. Not to appear biased, I suppose, the *Forum* printed beside it Franz Johnston's account which was criticism of the visceral school, full of words like "leprous." Then there was the time in the late twenties when someone wrote up the paintings of a Canadian expatriate named Henrietta Shore and started a correspondence involving among details whether she was completely free from sexual obsessions when she painted rocks. Freud came into everything in those days. There was Elizabeth Wyn Wood's timely support of Eric Brown's policy when newspaper publicity has been given to an outrageous assertion that 118 artists were about to boycott the National Gallery. In another article she defended the painter's right to paint trees and rocks every year whatever the world situation was. This was after several articles had appeared by John Fairfax, Humphrey Carver, and then one cheeky piece in another publication which talked of false hair on the chest . . .

I notice, however, that this idea runs through the *Forum* from the earliest issues: that Canadian art should widen its scope and see man and social conditions instead of only man and nature. Even J. E. H. MacDonald implicitly objected to the later tendency to romanticize Thomson in a somewhat erratic history of Canadian art which he reviewed in 1926. He complains of the account of Thomson: "the friends of Tom Thomson do not recognize him in these stagey lightings . . . the young man suddenly appearing out of the northern woods with his wild art slung behind him." Editorial stirrings complained here and there too about the

insularity of Canadian art, about the O.S.A. being mostly Toronto artists: that was in 1931 after the depression when life was getting dull. They said: "We look now toward Montreal for a new stimulus in art and hope Ontario will see the danger of an over-satisfied mind." In that year the Toronto Art Gallery had a very narrow escape, for there was considerable newspaper discussion of moving the city hall portraits there.

Painting has always been most emphasized. There was no critical writing on architecture, for instance, until E. H. Blake in 1933 wrote a vigorous protest against our tendency to embalm ancient style in modern buildings. In Europe the post-war period struck out to solve architectural problems in a simple, economical and reasonable way: we stuck to our fake Tudor and kept on turning over the pages of Banister Fletcher. There was a brilliant series of articles by Humphrey Carver, too, on housing and subjects relating to the visual arts. Lately we've been concerned, like the rest of the world, with the artist's place in society, handicrafts and industrial design, museums and their public. Let's hope soon for a better world and more art in it.

### Three Epitaphs

#### FOR A WIT—

O you who read my epitaph,  
Approve this final jest and laugh;  
For if I stood where now stand you,  
Believe me, Friend, I would laugh too.

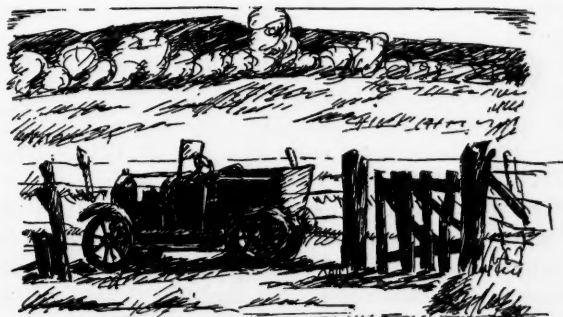
#### FOR A COMMON GRAVE—

I woo'd my Nancy and I won.  
Death struck before our night was done.  
But grieve not for us; so 'tis best.  
We lie together, yet we rest.

#### FOR A PHILOSOPHER—

Space, I perceive, is what surrounds  
My cancelled pinch of lime;  
I have a whole eternity  
In which to fathom Time.

IRVING LAYTON





# Distribution of Income in the Prairie Provinces

*Harriet Roberts Forsey*

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES present a very different picture from those given by the central provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the last two considered in these series. Theirs is a diversified economy, while that of the prairies, though it is somewhat trite to say so, is or has been, almost entirely dependent on wheat. Some groups in the community, to be sure, derive their income from a more stable source, as in the regions previously considered, but the outlook for the vast majority of the people is extremely gloomy. According to T. C. Douglas, speaking in the House of Commons, the recent farmers' delegation to Ottawa was "a response to a definite economic situation that had become so desperate that . . . unless something was done, western economy was doomed to become nothing but a great depressed area in the heart of Canada."

From 1926 to 1928 inclusive the per capita income of the prairie provinces was higher than that of Canada as a whole, but lower than Ontario's or British Columbia's. (In these years Quebec's per capita income was about three-quarters that of the Prairies, and the Maritimes' lower still.) The highest point was reached in 1928, \$531 in terms of 1926 dollars, while for Canada as a whole the figure was \$478. 1929 saw a sharp fall, and further drops in each successive year brought the figure in 1933 to less than half of what it had been in 1928. Gradual increases since then brought the amount to \$372 in 1939. (Indices for these figures on the base 1926 - 100 are as follows: 1928, 110.4; 1929, 97.1; 1933, 51.2; 1937, 70.8; and 1939, 77.4.)

*Net farm income* (after depreciation) reached its highest point in 1928, at 117.5 p.c. of the 1926 figure. (This and all subsequent figures allow for changes in the cost of living.) 1928 is the one and only year in which the 1926 figure was exceeded. In all other years to and including 1940 the proportion has never been more than 66 p.c. of 1926, and even went as low as five p.c. in 1932. Income in the twelve years, 1929 to 1940 inclusive, was so low that it averaged only 37.5 p.c. of 1926. Bond interest and dividends will be dealt with later, but it is worth noting here that whereas in 1926 the farm population of the Prairies was drawing a total income almost nineteen times as great as the holders of bonds and stocks, by 1932 it was getting

not quite nine-tenths as much as the investors! The proportion increased slowly until 1939, when net farm income was ten and a half times total bond interest and dividends, but in 1940 it had fallen again to nine times: less than half the 1926 proportion. These comparisons would be even more striking if it were possible to know exactly how many times greater the farm population is than the group drawing bond interest and dividends.

Saskatchewan's fate has been the most lamentable of the three provinces'. Her farm income fell drastically from 1929 on, until in '31 and '32 she defied the would-be maker of indices by showing not even an extremely low income, but a net deficit. There was a deficit again in 1938, after very slight gains in previous years. 1939 and 1940 again showed slight gains. The figures for net *farm cash* income show almost exactly the same variations.

*Bond interest and dividends* show a comforting stability. By 1929 they had reached 117 p.c. of their 1926 level, and by 1930, 131 p.c. This was the highest they went. The lowest was 101.4 in 1933, an amount only 87 p.c. of the 1929 figure. By 1937 they had exceeded the 1929 amount, but by 1939 had dropped three p.c. below it. 1940, however, saw what may be the beginning of another upward swing.

*Combined salaries and wages* (in agriculture, mining, forestry, manufacturing, construction, transport and communication, merchandizing, civil service and education, banks, life insurance, professions, miscellaneous, and Workmen's Compensation) maintained a steady level, falling relatively little during the depression, and regaining their 1926, though not the 1929, level by 1938. Their peak came in 1929, at 118 p.c. of 1926; the lowest point in 1933, at 83 p.c. If we take 1929 as 100, the 1933 figure is 70.5. Figures for 1940 are 111.5 p.c. of 1926 and 94.6 p.c. of 1929.

*Salaries and wages* can be obtained separately only for *manufacturing and mining*, which represent but a small proportion of the total regional income. But the discrepancies shown in these industries between salaries and wages indicate what significant facts would be brought to light could we but gain access to the separate records of the others. (The Rowell-Sirois Commission

provided only combined figures; the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the separate figures for mining and manufacturing.) For example, *salaries in manufacturing* never once fell below their 1929 level, while *wages* began to fall in 1930 and fell steadily till in 1933 they reached 70.6 p.c. of 1929. By 1937 they had risen to 99 p.c. They fell one point in 1938. By contrast, salaries then stood at 127.6 p.c. of their 1929 figure. In 1933, at "the bottom of the depression," they were three p.c. above what they had been in 1929. Figures for 1939 and 1940 are not available at the time and place of writing.

*Salaries in mining and wages in mining* show almost the same contrasts. Salaries fell below 1929 once, but once only, in 1933, to 94 p.c. of 1929. In 1931 they had been 108.6 p.c. of 1929, and after 1933 they climbed steadily to 140 p.c. in 1938. *Wages* on the other hand fell to 65 p.c. in 1933 and never again reached 100. To be sure they stood at 97 p.c. in 1937, but fell again the next year.

It will be worthwhile to watch these figures in the next few years to compare the effects of price- and wage-fixing and such limitation of profits as the Liberal government, with its lip service to equality of sacrifice, has seen fit to impose.

### Sublimation

These aching desires  
I'll dissolve in ink . . .  
When a lover tires  
A lady should drink . . .  
  
And take up her pen  
To pour out her woes . . .  
Not tell them to men  
Who take off her clothes!

EDNA FORD

## Correspondence

The Editor,  
The Canadian Forum.  
Dear Madam:

I crave space in which to answer Dr. Johns' letter on the very important subject of pasteurization. I write as a layman who has given some study to the matter. I write also as a guinea-pig, as the father of guinea-pigs, and in the interest of all other guinea-pigs.

First: I do not think I have been guilty of any 'questionable inferences'; if Dr. Johns has made any such from what I wrote, that is another matter. Still less do I think I have committed any 'mis-statements of fact'. But if I have, what are they? I can at least quote chapter and verse for every one of them. I challenge Dr. Johns to produce both the 'questionable inferences' and the 'mis-statements'. And while he is about it, let him not forget the alleged 'red herrings'.

Second: Dr. Johns bases the case for pasteurization

'upon the fact that it is impossible to assure the complete absence of disease germs from raw milk'. That is not the case for pasteurization: for it is equally impossible to assure their complete absence from pasteurized milk.

Third: Dr. Johns mentions several big-named medical and other associations as in favor of pasteurization. I can quote more, to the same effect, just as I could quote some of the monstrosities in their published statements. I could also mention the fact that medical associations have often been proved to be obscurantist, and often just plain wrong. Anyone could quote examples of fads and other fallacies that have been sponsored by our medical potentates—and later dropped like hot coals! I do not subscribe to the idea that the minority is always right: but Dr. Johns' implicit inference, that it is always wrong, is at least equally untenable. Moreover, like the 'pasteurizers' generally, Dr. Johns is given to exaggeration. How about Prof. Oscar Erf as a 'milk sanitarian' who does NOT favor pasteurization? Has Dr. Johns ever heard of him? Perhaps when he speaks of 'obscure authorities' he means 'obscure to Dr. Johns'. Or perhaps he will toss Prof. Erf aside with an easy assurance that he is not 'progressive'!

Fourth: As to tuberculosis, I am grateful to Dr. Johns for quoting that sentence of mine to which apparently he specially objects. I venture to think that it is very important. At any rate it states the bare fact, which no one would guess, from the 'pasteurizers' publicity, to be the fact. As to Dr. Johns' quotation of the 60,000 deaths from bovine tuberculosis in Great Britain during thirty-four years, let us preserve some sense of proportion. Let us remember, for example, that the population of Great Britain is well over forty million; that the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were infinitely more numerous; that tuberculosis in general is a disease of deficiency, and that pasteurization makes its own contribution to deficiency; that pasteurization is not the only method of eliminating the tubercle bacillus, or of reducing its ravages to negligible proportions. Lastly, while I certainly believe, and did not deny, that pasteurization destroys all or nearly all the tubercle bacilli, there have been cases in which it has failed: one was mentioned in the British Medical Journal about three years ago; for another—even after a negative phosphatase test—see the Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 1938.58,693. I have no desire to stress this point. But if Dr. Johns desires more evidence to the same effect, he can have it.

Fifth: Dr. Johns quotes Dr. Elvehjem against me. This is really funny, since I am myself using Dr. Elvehjem's work as part of the case against the 'pasteurizers'. Having now seen the article from which my critic quotes, I shall now have to use Dr. Elvehjem not only against him, but also against Dr. Elvehjem. His article would repay detailed analysis, but I can deal here only with one or two points. Recording experiments which I quote elsewhere from the Journal of Nutrition, he notes 'slight(!) deficiencies of vitamin E and perhaps vitamin K'. He leaves it an open question whether there is any loss of riboflavin and pantothenic acid. He records differences of opinion regarding the digestibility of pasteurized calcium and phosphorus. He notes losses through pasteurization of from 20% to 25% of vitamin C and vitamin B1. As to the latter he first says that 'milk does not supply an appreciable amount of it in an average diet' (another authority in the same issue says it supplies 52% of the daily requirement) and next that the loss of some of it through pasteurization 'is of significance since most dietaries are rather low in this vitamin! And then, to crown all, he writes that wonderful sentence

which Dr. Johns quotes: "Thus we are unable to find on a nutritional basis any objection to the production and use of pasteurized milk!" Surely comment would be superfluous.

I suggest that Dr. Johns in future appraise his own 'outstanding' authorities before venturing again to accuse another of using 'obscure "authorities"'. Some of mine are mentioned in this letter. More in my article. When Dr. Johns wants the rest of them he can have them.

Yours very truly,  
R. E. K. Pemberton,  
London, Ont.

The Editor,  
The Canadian Forum.

Sir:

I have read a number of statements for pasteurizing milk by Associate Bacteriologist Johns, several being even worse than those in his letter in THE CANADIAN FORUM of April. Louis Pasteur knew better when he told the late Professor Fraser Harris it would be neither logical nor scientific to apply the process to milk. It is a pity Pasteur's heirs cannot rectify matters by obtaining injunctions against the use of his name in this connection.

Mr. Johns has his own definition of "authorities" which does not correspond with that given in the dictionary. No matter, let us never follow his example, for, evidently, his authorities are those who have carried out investigations such as he is familiar with and, one supposes, has been taught to obey: He leaves out all doctors who with minds of their own have only seen the results of the consumption of denatured milk, but have not experimented with trained rats, mice, or guinea pigs. He also puts aside all lay people who have witnessed the difference on health between fresh milk and the pasteurized variety to the latter's disadvantage. Take a local example. A boy was being given fresh milk and there was nothing the matter with him. For some reason the parents took a doctor's advice and changed their boy's diet to pasteurized milk. The change made such a bad difference in the boy's health that the parents returned to the old order and the child immediately began to recover.

There never was a case for pasteurizing milk and certainly not for its compulsion. Mr. Johns writes like a townsman and as if no townsmen could ever learn the facts better than he gives. Why does he not study the advice of Sir John Orr, head of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen. I rather think he has better qualifications than any associate bacteriologist in Ontario, with the additional experience of nearness to the chief seat of the war. For where would we be, should Old England go down? Sir John Orr, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., etc., wrote in "Feeding the People in War-Time," 1940:

"The easiest and cheapest way to increase milk consumption is to let the people get at the surplus milk without any restrictions or officials." (Printed in italics).

Can you make anything out of this but fearlessness of fresh milk and condemnation of any tendency towards monopoly, whether of private individuals or the state, including civic authorities?

I have a growing collection of books and literature connected with such questions as associate and other bacteriologists are supposed to watch with every care. Their theme in general is that the world has got far away from the right methods of treating the land and that drastic reform is necessary to save us from disastrous results of past mistakes. The results are bad enough as

it is; as through those errors both livestock and human beings are suffering from malnutrition.

Intelligent reading of books like 'Look to the Land' by Lord Northbourne, 'Famine in England' by Lord Lymington, and others should bring to mind the fact that experts are not infallible. So one of the worst features about pasteurization is that, with milk control, it spells eventual ruin to the land through overstocking dairy farms at the expense of many which have not enough cattle. Who does not know of farmers selling off their cows for the simple reason that they don't pay?

Dr. Heagerty's recent statements that eighty percent of children in Canada suffer from physical defects that are associated with malnutrition only display the truth of the above. So has the steady advice to administer cod liver oil, orange or tomato juice, to infants' diets with pasteurized milk. There is no reason to suppose that the new campaign to prevent and control disease is going to be any more helpful than the advice and restrictions have been during the last thirty years, more or less. Already there are cases of vitamin poisoning, warnings of what may happen.

Human instinct may be a much safer guide than any amount of official advice and commercial methods of distributing food. We need freedom to exercise it and are supposed to be fighting for that purpose—to retain what we have got. May nothing be done to reverse that order whatever restrictions are necessary during the war. Pasteurization is not one of them.

Yours very truly,  
Frederic Junkison,  
Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Editor,  
Canadian Forum,  
Sir:

You're being silly. Mr. Forsey's temperate and reasoned letter in your March issue pointed out that one of your editorials rested on inadequate knowledge and inadmissible interpretation of certain facts. You answered in an intemperate, evasive, and largely irrelevant outburst of abuse. Mr. Forsey replied with further citation of facts. Your answer was again marked by evasion and distortion, and displayed again a predominant and almost pathological lust for self-justification. In fact, Sir, your tone is becoming unhappily reminiscent of the more unbalanced journalistic hacks of the old parties.

It is bad enough that you admit so many signed articles marred by woolly argument and slipshod presentation of evidence; but these are to some extent redeemed by other more careful studies. (I subjoin, not as a matter for controversy, but for your editorial consideration, examples of what I mean.) The choice of contributions must, however, reflect the general editorial attitude, and on both grounds you have recently given your well-wishers cause for grave concern.

Believe me, Sir, you are doing no service to the cause of reform if you substitute vituperation, bigotry, self-love and misinterpretation for accurate citation and acceptance of fact.

Yours faithfully,  
L. A. MacKay,  
Vancouver, B.C.

(Examples: (a) Pemberton on the churches and on pasteurization, Thompson and Claxton on education, Watt on the relations of Canada and the United States. (b) Murray on Canada Packers, Hampton on teaching, Grube on Kirkland Lake, Scott on Nationalism, Lyndon Smith on the Church, Finis on Saskatchewan.)



# BOOKS OF THE MONTH

## Antipodes

INTRODUCING AUSTRALIA: C. Hartley Grattan; Longmans, Green & Co. (The John Day Co.); pp. 331; \$4.00.

**I**N ONE SENSE Mr. Grattan could hardly have chosen a better time to introduce Australia to his fellow Americans. With an American expeditionary force inhabiting the island-continent, under the command of General MacArthur, and with the British and Australian prime ministers exhibiting publicly a difference of opinion about the appointment to the war cabinet of the Australian minister to Washington, American attention has been drawn to the position of Australia as perhaps never before. In that sense the time is obviously ripe for an informative volume such as the present one. The reader will find in it answers to most of the questions that the subject suggests, and will in addition find the material presented in an easily digestible form. The book is one that should certainly be widely read.

In another sense, however, the author has not been nearly so fortunate, for the events of the past few months must have modified considerably some of his conclusions, had he been able to foresee them. In particular, the sudden realization of the Australian government, following upon the loss of Singapore, that it must look for aid to the U.S. as the effective Pacific power, and the promptitude with which they acted upon that realization, in first appealing to the U.S. above the claims of imperial strategy and secondly in getting the American No. 1 hero to take charge of their defence, would certainly have provided Mr. Grattan with a fruitful field for speculation when he was writing his concluding chapters.

It is true that this realization is in accord with the author's thesis that eventually Australia must face the implications of her position as a Pacific nation, but it is also true that the sudden crystallization has, from Mr. Grattan's point of view, called the remote future into being as the immediate present and such a violent precipitation has already distorted the picture of Australia's Tomorrow as he saw it.

That is merely to say, however, that in one respect he was no wiser than the rest of us and that the two final chapters must be read against a vitally changed background. In many other respects the rest of us must remain deeply indebted to him for a soundly executed presentation of the Australian people and their problems. Perhaps the chief excellence of this book is its analysis of a phenomenon as puzzling to the non-Australian as is the duck-billed platypus to the zoological classifiers; the phenomenon of the Australian as a rigidly-conservative progressive, as an aggressively-independent traditionalist.

Starting with the thesis that the Australians are an exceptionally pragmatic people, and amply illustrating it with evidence from their economic, social and cultural history (though the origin of the Labor party is perhaps not quite satisfactorily accounted for) he then goes on to show that, with Great Britain guaranteeing their security from external attack, their development tended towards a greater absorption with problems of domestic welfare than is usually possible for a young nation. Fortunate in most things, their problems have been largely those presented by the geography of their country. As a consequence Australia soon rose to prominence

among the English-speaking nations for her gains in the social field. It becomes clear once you rest these gains on a pragmatic basis that it is unfair to criticize Australia for not exhibiting an equivalent enlightenment in her external political and cultural development.

So long as her security from external attack was guaranteed, the domestic post war problems of Australia seemed to Mr. Grattan to resolve themselves into the question of who was to inherit the manipulation of the wartime controls. 'It is not, however, 'controls' versus 'no controls'. The struggle will be over the right to manipulate the controls, for in the manipulation will be found the key to the social future of the nation. Shall they be manipulated to keep the owner-producers in the saddle, or for the good of the whole people—for power or welfare? That will be the issue in the bureaucratic state of tomorrow.'

Externally, he says, "the struggle really boils down, in British terms, to one between the 'colonial mentality' and the mentality of the thoughtful dominion nationalists."

It seems extremely likely that the beautiful simplicity of both these questions has become considerably complicated by the fall of Singapore, though it is only fair to add that a reading of the book will suggest what the complications are likely to be.

This book ought to be of interest to Canadians, no less than to Americans, because it provides a thorough picture of a sister dominion in which many of the factors (men and geography) are similar without being the same, and at the same time, as it discourages close comparison, tends to suggest new lines of approach to old and familiar Canadian problems.

G. C. ANDREW

## War and Post-War

WAR AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION: Jesse D. Clarkson and Thos. C. Cochran (Editors); Columbia Univ. Press; pp. xvii & 333; \$3.50.

**T**HE SUB-TITLE of this volume of historical papers suggests its purpose as historiography—specifically that of putting the problem of war with all its social implications into the historian's perspective. Under five headings, it deals with war—its causes, strategy and tactics, its effect on neutrals, its effect on social institutions, and the impact of the present war on the United States. They are the collected papers delivered upon this topic at the meeting of the Historical Association in 1940. To the production of the volume, no less than twenty-six scholars have contributed with a very natural variety of aim and achievement, since each paper was unrelated to the others except in general subject matter—war.

With the exception of a paper entitled *Do Colonies Pay* written by Melvin Knight all the articles are eminently readable and informative. Mr. Knight's style is muddy and confusing in a field where lucidity and exactness of expression are most essential to the understanding of his problem. D. F. Fleming writes most effectively and with authority on the failure of isolationism in the United States, and George Mowry presents a scholarly survey of the influence of the first World War on American democracy as that influence found expression in business relationships and in the thinking and social behavior of Americans. He points a significant finger at the growth

of the luncheon club movement during the years immediately following the end of the last war and cites it as evidence of the herd instinct which inevitably comes to the fore in times of violence.

The volume is splendidly indexed with 17 pages of index which makes it a very handy reference handbook on topics related to war. As a volume, however, it has no unifying focus which can intimately relate papers as diverse as Colonel Beukema's survey of the development of conscription from Sparta to the British Emergency Powers Defense Bill of 1940 and Mose Harvery's paper on standards of living of Russian industrial workers between 1907-16. However, the editors point out the new emphasis which the 1940 program of studies has placed upon anthropology, geography, sociology and social psychology as opposed to military and merely political history. While there is plenty of evidence that the American historian thinks about the contemporary problem with more than a weather eye on the "American tradition" of Washington and Jefferson, his attention is being directed more and more to the realm of prophetic utterance. Many historians are turning "from the interpretation of the past to the interpretation of the present in terms of the past" and it may be that during and after this war historians may more and more be called upon to foretell the future and thereby forestall some of the worst developments into which traditional diplomacy may lead us.

J. J. K.

POST-WAR WORLDS: P. E. Corbett: Oxford University Press (Farrar and Rinehart); pp. 208; \$2.50.

**I**N THE 17TH CENTURY Bodin found the word "souverain" in French legal terminology to describe various courts from which there was no appeal, and introduced the word into political theory. Sovereignty was the absolute and perpetual power of a state, unlimited alike in capacity and time. In 1927 Lord Birkenhead still predicates the first attribute of a sovereign state as independence of the control of any other society in its external relations, and describes in a footnote as a "modern trend" an opinion of the Permanent Court to the contrary.

How far the thinking of international lawyers has progressed, and how much of the past has been discarded in the dismal thirties, is well illustrated by Prof. Corbett's admirable presentation of contemporary thought on post-war supranational organization, and by his own criticisms and suggestions. "Post-War Worlds" will be as comforting as it is instructive to all those who seek to lay the foundations of a durable peace now, and will give a sense of historical perspective to those who, in a fervor begot of disillusionment, see in the immediate enactment of union now, the one and only solution of international anarchy.

The book falls naturally into two parts: an analysis of the strength and weakness of past and present international organization, and a discussion of proposals for implementing a new world order in which the federal idea replaces the doctrine of the sovereign state.

After quoting statements of Churchill, Roosevelt, Smuts and other leaders which keynote the objectives of the democracies in the new order, Prof. Corbett analyses the causes of the failure of the League and points the moral—plan for peace and plan now. Of Versailles he says: "Everywhere was haste. Haste at home to demobilize . . . haste at Paris to return to the normal activities of political life. A few months must suffice to think out and

give shape to an entirely new development in human relations which involved changes in the situation of authority and in the use of power greater than any that had ever before been consciously attempted." It is urged that the next peace conference be separated in both time and function from the assembly which must draw up the blueprints of future supranational organization.

In support of his contention that the federal idea "is characteristic of the thought of our time" Prof. Corbett presents briefly and concisely the ideas of American, British and French writers on the theme of federal union. Federalism, and the consequent rejection of state sovereignty, is common to them all, though they differ widely in concept, ranging from the immediate federation of all democracies, advocated by Streit, to groupings of smaller regional federations. Much of it is prophetic, as the theory here advocated has since been put into practice by the governments-in-exile of Poland and Czechoslovakia who have signed articles of agreement for a post-war confederation, and who have recognized the similar Greek-Yugoslav agreement as laying the foundations of two regional confederations which can collaborate for security and reconstruction. The terms of the Polish-Czechoslovak agreement are so far removed from the traditional doctrines of European statecraft that the reader is referred to them in the Bulletin of International News for Feb. 7th, 1942.

Prof. Corbett believes in the evolution of the world community with supranational organizations for economics and finance, police, legislation and administration, but the need for hastening slowly is stressed, and existing international embryos such as the Inter-American system, the League, and the rapidly growing collaboration between Britain and America are the stepping stones which must be used. The process of historical evolution is slow but "human intelligence is sufficiently advanced to shorten, in the construction of the world community, the long process of piecemeal organization which resulted in the nation state." The application of Prof. Corbett's fine intelligence and wide experience to these vast problems is fortunately available at a modest price, and is imperative reading for all those who believe in the future of the democratic world to come.

W. C. E. W.

DOROTHY THOMPSON'S ENGLISH JOURNEY: J. W. Drawbell; Collins; pp. 256; \$2.50.

**D**OROTHY THOMPSON went to England, you will remember, on a goodwill mission. You will also remember, if you were reading the papers at the time, that she cut quite a swathe. Presumably the good of such missions is done at the time; in this case, by giving to the English people a first-hand impression of the nature of one of their warmest and staunchest friends in the U.S. Consequently it is difficult to understand the reasons for making a permanent record of such a tour.

Approaching the book from this point of view, the reader is almost certain to recognize very early on that it is written as the description not so much of a tour, as of a tour de force—as a practical lesson on how to 'ride the whirlwind and direct the storm'. It must have been an extremely exciting experience for Mr. Drawbell to have this warm-hearted cyclone landed on him, completely unexpectedly, and to have to set all else aside and give his full attention to guiding it for the next few crowded weeks. And guide he did; and emerged, scathed a bit, but victorious. He was naturally proud, and wrote an account of the doings. Unfortunately he tries to give

That part misfires—but it remains an exciting account, its significance by lapsing into an idolatry of Dorothy, half fairy-tale, half nightmare, of how a busy man had an unusual adventure, and of how he thoroughly enjoyed Miss Thompson and all her victories—and vagaries.

G. C. A.

## Euripides

THE DRAMA OF EURIPIDES: G. M. A. Grube; Methuen & Co.; \$7.50.

EVERY STUDENT of Greek tragedy must be grateful to Professor Grube for this book. Euripides has suffered even more than other great dramatists from the tendency common among critics to take a poet's plays apart and reintegrate them into a new conglomerate synthesis called the poet's mind. This aim, as Mr. Grube says, is a perfectly legitimate form of historical research, but has no direct relevance to the appreciation of his drama as such. A play is not a collection of utterances to be referred separately and immediately to the dramatist, the whole play is his utterance, and it is stated as a play. That is the central assumption in Mr. Grube's analysis of Euripides' tragedies. He examines each play as a whole complete in itself, and does not look outside of it for an explanation or justification of what it contains. The plays of Euripides are shown to make their undoubted appeal for the simple reason that they are good plays, enriched by the bold penetrating thought of the poet, and not because his bold thinking covers up the badness of his plays. It is exciting and impressive to watch, under Mr. Grube's guidance, a play with its varied and apparently disparate interests rounding into a well-articulated emotional pattern.

In his opening chapters he deals comprehensively with the kind of criticism to which Euripides has often been subjected, whether for praise or blame. There are certain statements here whose implications, at least are questionable. For example, he says that Euripides' "ruthless realism and psychological insight was inevitably accompanied by a revulsion against black and white morality," which implies the prevalence of black and white morality in the plays of Aeschylus and Sophocles. As a matter of fact (with the possible and doubtful exception of Clytemnestra in the Agamemnon) the pure villain does not make his appearance in Greek tragedy till Euripides, and it is hard to find any examples of 'unblemished nobility' except those cited by Mr. Grube himself from Euripides. And as for the epic heroes "that strutted across the tragic stage, unchallenged to his day," who are they? Ajax? Oedipus? There may have been such, but they do not appear in the pre-Euripidean plays that have survived.

His defense of the Euripidean 'prologue' and 'epilogue' is a good example of his artistic insight. An excerpt will show (imperfectly) its nature and quality. "Whereas a modern play is like a searchlight suddenly lit at full power and throwing an intense light upon a short interval of time, an ancient play tended to be less sudden and less stationary, perhaps also psychologically less penetrating. Euripidean drama, at its best, has all the fierce penetration, but it avoids the suddenness. We first see a dim light travelling rapidly over a long period of time and showing only the high peaks for a moment in relief, then slowing down and growing brighter as it approaches the crisis which is the drama, stopping without a shock as the particular situation develops in a fierce light that

illuminates the inmost recesses of the human heart. The crisis over, the light does not suddenly go out, but fades away after travelling swiftly over the future of the persons, the house, or the city whose fortunes we have been following."

Euripides the atheist and rationalist he dismisses as a myth. Verrall, the great proponent of this view, gave us a flat choice—"either the author was a bungler, who has misspent, by trying too high, his little talent for songs and smart writing, or else he meant something other than he pretends." Mr. Grube rejects the dilemma. The appearance of bungling is the result of judging the poet's purpose by too narrow an artistic standard. And as for Verrall's own hypothesis that the blunders were put in deliberately by Euripides to reveal, to those intelligent enough to understand, the absurdity of the stories religious tradition forced him to use, he justly remarks "if we are thus to keep our wits awake and our emotions in check, we may find delight in our cleverness, but we cannot be moved by the tragedy at all." Certainly the Euripides who has lived through the centuries is not Verrall's Euripides. To explain his great appeal Mr. Grube looks to his art, not his artfulness. E. T. O.

## Animal Stories

GOOD COMRADES: Felix Salten, translated by Paul R. Milton; Bobbs Merrill Co. (New York City); pp. 251; \$3.00.

FROM SWITZERLAND, where he has found a temporary sanctuary comes Felix Salten's latest book, "Good Comrades." The author of "Bambi," "Bambi's Children," "Perri" and "Renni" needs no introduction to readers young and old who have an appreciation of pure literature and a love for the "good comrades" of field and forest.

"Good Comrades" brings us a complete story in each of its twenty chapters, and in that differs from Salten's familiar longer stories. One is amazed at the extent of the author's deep knowledge, born no doubt of years of patient observation and sympathetic understanding. Here are stories of many different animals and birds who seem to live and love and suffer again as we read.

In these complete incidents, ranging from that of the little ant who crawled over the writer's stationery, the snow-white rabbit who became the mischievous companion of the more dignified dogs of the household, the brown cow who suffered and died when her beloved calf was cruelly taken from her, to the bitter pages on "The Pet Shop," Mr. Salten's writing loses none of the poignant, heart-warming beauty of "Bambi," the prince of the moonlit forest.

One tends, no doubt quite wrongly, to think of animal stories as written for young readers. In "Good Comrades" the author pauses to philosophize here and there, and occasionally to attack man's cruelty and stupidity, and this would lead one to say that with the possible exception of two or three chapters, this is quite definitely an adult's book—but one not to be missed. E. G. K.



## Pamphlets

GERMAN GEOPOLITICS: H. W. Weigert; Oxford University Press; pp. 32; 10c.

**THE GERMAN BRAND** of geopolitics is a very curious but highly effective mixture of science and mysticism. Its scientific basis is political geography, i.e., the study of economic, social and political conditions. Geopoliticians proper, however, don't consider such investigations an end in itself. They construct the scientific basis merely "for the requirements of the future and with the courage to predict the future."

"Requirements of the future"—that means war, of course, expansion, conquest of "Lebensraum" for master races. "To predict the future" may seem a doubtful if courageous enterprise; nevertheless, predictions of that sort tend to become remarkably accurate if they are taken seriously by men at the controls of a powerful war machine.

No doubt, general Haushofer and his disciples have been taken seriously by the German army. They provided the general staff with both objective analysis and a dynamic philosophy. They succeeded in convincing Germany that world conquest was possible. In short, they drafted the plans which the German armies are trying to carry out now.

With all this in view, Weigert's pamphlet should make interesting reading. He gives an objective account of Haushofer's attitude toward Russia, the Far East and the western hemisphere; finally he shows geopolitics in its most important aspect, as the spiritual equipment of the German army. A. W.

HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICES, by an Ottawa Group of the F.C.S.O.; Canadian Association for Adult Education; 10c.

CANADA'S JAPANESE, by a Vancouver committee of the F.C.S.O.; 5c.

A CHRISTIAN NEW ORDER, by Gregory Vlastos and Morton Freeman; F.C.S.O.; 5c.

**THE FIRST OF THESE** represents some 17 pages of the monthly publication for March of the C.A.A.E.—Food for Thought series. It is a valuable collection of information regarding Canadian health conditions in general, and existing health insurance schemes in particular. The second is a timely little document, and exposes the chauvinist point of view as regards the Japanese in our midst as "perilously close to Hitler's racial dogmas," but only after a careful historical sketch to provide background. Vlastos and Freeman are president and secretary respectively of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order; their pamphlet is a reprint of articles which appeared in the United Church Observer. A postscript says: "In the final analysis it is the economic structure of society which is being judged by the wrath of God today." The C.A.A.E. pamphlet is obtainable from their headquarters, 198 College St., Toronto; all three may be had at F.C.S.O. headquarters, 677 Spadina Ave., Toronto. J. F. D.

Public Affairs Pamphlets Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, published by Public Affairs Committee, 10 cents each.

How to check inflation by John Clark, No. 64, pp. 32.

More for your money by Carol Willis Moffett, No. 63; pp. 32.

How to buy life insurance by Maxwell Stewart, No. 62; pp. 32.

Prostitution and the war by Philip S. Broughton, No. 65; pp. 32.

**THE FIRST** of these pamphlets should be in the hands of every consumer. Mr. Clark, professor of economics at Columbia, has produced a pamphlet on inflation that he who runs may read with profit. It interprets the necessity for increased taxation and self-denial combined with wartime savings as devices to prevent the spiralling of prices. Defence requirements have already reduced the quantity of consumers' goods; consumer competition for available goods will only depreciate the value of the purchasing dollar.

"More for your money" contains little information of any value beyond a few commonsense remarks to consumers to buy intelligently and with more reference to accepted standards of size and quality. It suggests several purchasers' terms of reference and not much more.

For those who know that they need life insurance and prefer not to be rushed by the over-anxious salesman, "How to buy life insurance" will be a convenient guide. It outlines types of insurance currently available and their relative costs and application. Together with its appended book list, it offers nine good rules for life insurance purchasers, the first of which is "Buy your insurance; do not wait to have it sold to you."

The last pamphlet deals with prostitution and treats the subject from the point of view of health and morale rather than as a moral question. The loss in the American forces in the last war of seven million man days through venereal disease presents a problem that Mr. Broughton thinks can be solved only through repression and vigorous social action against those who profit by the trade in prostitution. The delinquents can be reclaimed by providing satisfactory living conditions, but only if and when vigorously repressive measures are taken against those who grow rich on the delinquency of their fellows. J. J. K.

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## Books Received

**Strategy for Democracy:** J. Donald Kingsley and David W. Petegorsky; Longmans, Green & Co. (Alliance), pp. ix and 342; \$4.00.

**The Voice of Fighting Russia:** Lucien Zacharoff, Editor; Longmans, Green & Co. (Alliance); pp. ix and 336; \$4.00.

**The Thistle and Other Rimes:** M'Tavish; Lawson and Gower (Chicago); pp. 64; \$1.00.

**Good Comrades:** Felix Salten; McClelland & Stewart (Bobbs Merrill); pp. 251; \$3.00.

**Billy King's Tombstone:** C. L. Sonnichsen; Caxton; pp. 233; \$3.00.

**The Ballad of The Three Sons:** Winthrop Palmer; Gotham Bookmart Press, N.Y.C.; pp. 37; \$2.00.

**From Cretin to Genius:** Dr. Serge Voronoff; Longmans, Green & Co. (Alliance Book Corporation); pp. 281; \$3.50.

**Scientific Aspects of the Race Problem:** H. S. Jennings and others; Longmans, Green & Co.; pp. 302; \$4.00.

**The 6th Column:** By Outstanding Representatives of the 10 Occupied Countries; Longmans, Green and Co. (Alliance); pp. 313; \$3.00.

**America and World Mastery:** John MacCormac; Collins (Duel, Sloan & Pearce); pp. 338; \$3.50.

### PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

**Labor Conditions in War Contracts:** International Labor Office, 3480 University St., Montreal, P.Q.; pp. 59; 25c.

**Guerrilla Warfare:** 'Yank' Levy; Collins (A Penguin Special); pp. 120; 25c.

**Education as an Art** (Bulletin, Vol. 1): Rudolph Steiner School Assoc. (New York City); pp. 23; 20c.

**Dyn:** published and edited by Wolfgang Paalen; printed in Mexico—representative Gotham Bookmart, N.Y.C.; 6 times a year, pp. 50; \$5 a year, \$1 single copy. (Number 1 April-May 1942).

**Canada's Japanese:** Fellowship for a Christian Social Order (Toronto); pp. 11; 5c.

**The Gangsters Around Hitler:** Otto Strasser; W. H. Allen & Co. (London, England); pp. 63; 6d.

**What Do You Know About the Far East?** (a Bibliography); Can. Inst. Inter. Affairs; pp. 28; 10c.

**Government Under Pressure:** Donald C. Blaisdell; Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 67; (New York City); pp. 31; 10c. (U.S.A.).

**Contemporary Verse,** A Canadian Quarterly, (Vol. 1, No. 2, Dec. 1941): Editor, Alan Crawley, Caulfield P.O., B.C.; pp. 19; 25c a copy.

**The Strength of Nations:** George Soule; Macmillan; pp. 268; \$2.75.

**The Last Time I Saw Paris:** Elliot Paul; Macmillan (Random House);

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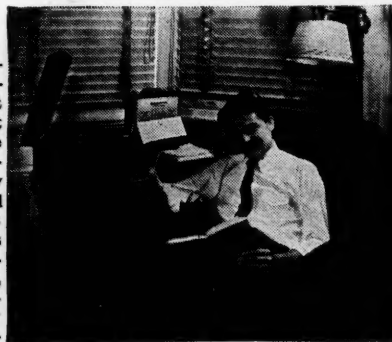
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